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Royal Commission Report on Diesel Firemen (p. 256)

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CURRENT

MARCH 15, 1958

manpower and labour relations REVIEW

Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Canada

Current Manpower Situation

THE CANADIAN labour market changed little during February. Non-farm employment declined only slightly and by the end of the month there were indications that most of the seasonal decline in activity had taken place. Agricultural employment declined seasonally during February and was still substantially lower than a year earlier. The rate of increase in unemployment was about normal for the season.

A decline in seasonal jobs resulted in the withdrawal of additional workers from the labour force during the month. At February 15, the labour force was estimated at 5,869,000, a seasonal drop of 22,000 from the previous month. Apart from seasonal variations, the labour force has shown very little change since last September. In February, the year-to-year increase (184,000) was still substantial, however, owing to the record expansion of labour supply last summer.

Unemployment increased seasonally during February as further layoffs occurred in outdoor activities. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work rose from 520,000 in January to 555,000 in February; persons laid off for a full week fell from 50,000 to 36,000. During the month, the increase in job seekers, in percentage terms, was about the same as in previous years. However, job seekers in February represented 9.5 per cent of the labour force, compared with 5.7 per cent in February 1957, 5.6 per cent in 1956 and 7.0 per cent in 1955.

Increases in unemployment occurred in Ontario and Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces, reflecting, for the most part, further seasonal declines in agriculture, forestry and construction. In the Prairie Provinces there was little change in unemployment during the month. Unemployment also showed little change in British Columbia and there were clear indications that the peak had been passed in that region.

Total non-farm employment in mid-February was estimated to be 4,706,000, down 28,000 from January but virtually the same as a year before. Apart from seasonal changes, non-farm employment has fallen by an estimated 2.7 per cent since September 1957. The decline stemmed primarily from weaknesses in the forestry, manufacturing and construction industries. Employment has remained stable or has continued to rise moderately in most other industries.

A Monthly Labour Gazette Feature

Forestry employment has fallen sharply since September 1957. By February, it was 50 per cent lower than a year earlier, representing a decline of 67,000 workers. This decline was the result of a general slackening in demand for wood and paper products and a heavy accumulation of inventories last summer. By February, however, inventories of lumber and pulpwood were substantially reduced. There was evidence, too, of some strengthening in the demand for lumber, largely because of an upturn in housebuilding in Canada and the United States. Expenditures on new housing in 1958 are expected to be 15 per cent higher than last year, so that a further improvement in the lumber market can be expected. So far, there has been no appreciable improvement in the level of logging operations. The outlook is brighter, however, than it has been for some time.

Employment in construction showed no change during February, whereas it normally declines slightly at this time. Since last fall, however, construction employment has declined more than seasonally. The decline during the latter part of 1957 was confined to non-residential construction and was largely concentrated in the business sector. Residential construction made a sharp recovery during the last quarter of 1957 and showed continuing strength during the first two months of 1958; housing starts in urban centres of 5,000 and more were 158 per cent higher than in the same months last year. Non-residential construction, on the other hand, showed little improvement. The value of contracts awarded in January and February was substantially lower than last year and, according to the investment survey, the total value of non-residential construction planned for 1958 is about 3 per cent lower than last year's figure. Housebuilding will be a major source of strength in the building industry this year. If present plans are realized a total of \$1.6 billion will be spent on new housing this year. This is 15 per cent more than last year. The employment effects of the upturn in housing were apparent during the month under review. While total construction employment in February was about 4 per cent lower than a year ago, the year-to-year difference was not as marked as earlier in the winter.

Changing Trend of Manufacturing Employment

As noted above, a major part of the employment decline of the past six months has been in forestry, construction and manufacturing. The decline in manufacturing preceded the downturn in total employment by some months. The employment and payrolls survey of employers shows, in fact, that the turning point occurred as early as February 1957, although after a moderate drop in March employment remained virtually unchanged until October 1957, after which it again began declining.

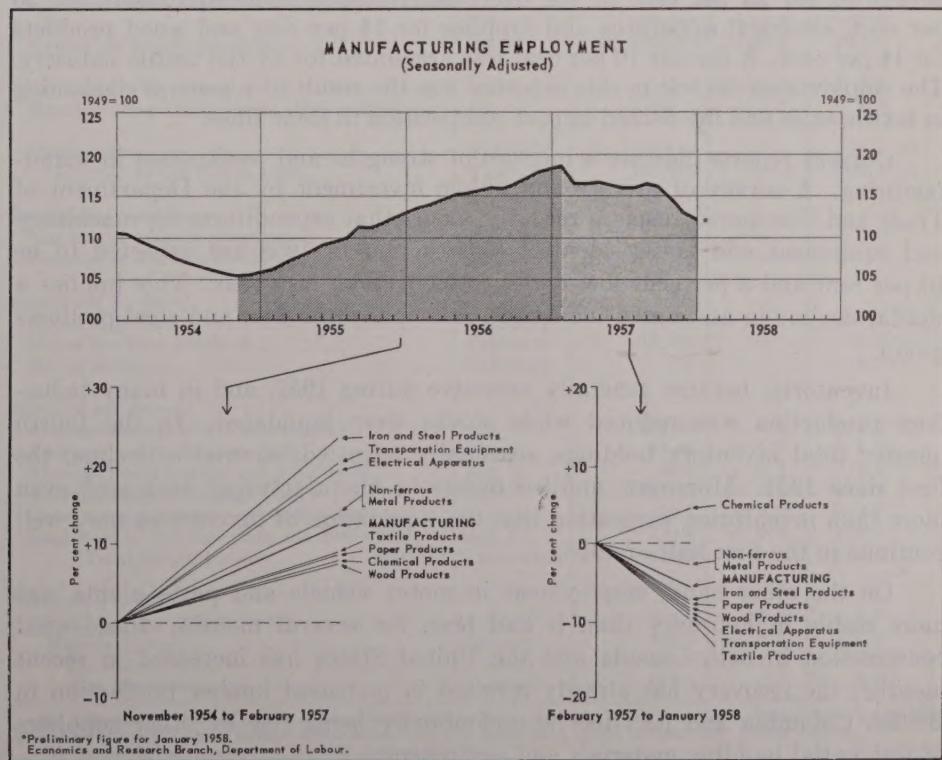
The current decline in manufacturing employment follows more than two years of rapid expansion (see accompanying chart). The previous decline ended about November 1954. From then until February 1957 manufacturing employment, seasonally adjusted, increased by 12 per cent. This is one of the most sustained rises of the postwar period.

A very high rate of investment and a strong demand for our export products were the main stimuli for this growth. The strength of external demand reacted chiefly on the forestry and mining industries, generating further development of new resources. Outlays on housing and other construction, and on machinery and equipment, all rose substantially in this period.

Between 1954 and 1957, total capital expenditures rose from \$2,826 million to \$4,143 million, in constant (1949) dollars—from 22 per cent to 26.5 per cent of total output. Not all of this increased spending benefited Canadian industries, for imports of machinery and construction materials rose sharply. Nevertheless, the demand for domestic manufacturing products strengthened enormously.

The nature of the 1955-56 expansion is reflected in the industrial distribution of manufacturing employment. Between February 1955 and February 1957, total employment in manufacturing rose by about 130,000. Twenty-four per cent of this gain occurred in the iron and steel products industries, and a further 10 per cent in electrical apparatus and supplies. Notable gains were recorded in electronics, primary iron and steel and machinery. The transportation equipment industry accounted for 25 per cent of the total gain. The real employment expansion in this industry, was much smaller than this because of a strike in the automobile industry at the beginning of the period. The employment gains resulted chiefly from increased production in railway rolling stock, aircraft and shipbuilding plants.

Although the peak in manufacturing employment was reached in February 1957, there was little decline through most of the year. As late as October, the seasonally-adjusted index was down less than 2 per cent. In the following months, however, the decline became more widespread and by the beginning of January, the index of total manufacturing employment was a little more than 5 per cent lower than in February 1957.



*Preliminary figure for January 1958.
Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

Current Trends

Changes in export market conditions and investment expenditures have been major factors in the current contraction, as they were in the previous expansion. Slackening export demand was reflected directly in lumbering and some parts of mining as early as 1956. It also contributed to slowing down the rate of industrial expansion. The constant dollar value of capital expenditures increased by 6 per cent from 1956 to 1957, compared with a 20-per-cent increase from 1955 to 1956. In the last half of 1957, reduced expenditures on non-residential construction were only partly offset by a rise in outlays on housebuilding. Machinery and equipment purchases showed a particularly sharp drop in this period.

A slackening in the demand for motor vehicles has been a factor of considerable importance in the current recession. Sales of new passenger cars in the fourth quarter of 1957 were 12.5 per cent lower than in the same period of 1956. As a result, production in the first two months of 1958 was 21 per cent lower than in the same period in 1957.

These developments have resulted in both layoffs and short time. At the turn of the year the average hours worked per week in manufacturing were down to 37.3 from 37.9 a year earlier. Between January 1957 and 1958, the net decline in manufacturing employment (which includes some offsetting increases in food and beverages, printing, chemicals, oil refining and aircraft manufacturing) amounted to some 62,000. As might be expected, the industries experiencing the greatest employment declines were the ones that showed the greatest gains in 1955-56. The manufacture of iron and steel products accounted for 23 per cent of the decrease, transportation equipment for 26 per cent, electrical apparatus and supplies for 14 per cent and wood products for 14 per cent. A further 10 per cent was accounted for by the textile industry. The employment decline in this industry was the result of a general slackening in textile sales and intensified import competition in some lines.

Current reports indicate a mixture of strengths and weaknesses in manufacturing. A survey of private and public investment by the Department of Trade and Commerce, released recently, shows that expenditures for machinery and equipment and non-residential construction in 1958 are expected to be 10 per cent and 3 per cent lower, respectively, than last year. This implies a similar decline in associated industries, principally the iron and steel products group.

Inventories became generally excessive during 1957, and in many industries production was reduced while stocks were liquidated. In the fourth quarter total inventory holdings, seasonally adjusted, showed a decline, the first since 1954. Moreover, unfilled orders in manufacturing decreased even more than inventories, suggesting that the liquidation of inventories may well continue in the first half of 1958.

On the other hand, employment in motor vehicle and parts plants was more stable in February than it had been for several months. Residential construction in both Canada and the United States has increased in recent months; the recovery has already resulted in increased lumber production in British Columbia and its effect is undoubtedly being felt by other suppliers of residential building materials and equipment.

Current Labour Statistics

(Latest available statistics as of March 10, 1958)

Principal Items	Date	Amount	Percentage Change From	
			Previous Month	Previous Year
<i>Manpower</i>				
Total civilian labour force (a).....	Feb. 15	5,869,000	- 0.4	+ 3.2
Total persons with jobs.....	Feb. 15	5,314,000	- 1.1	- 0.9
At work 35 hours or more.....	Feb. 15	4,611,000	- 0.3	- 4.2
At work less than 35 hours.....	Feb. 15	528,000	- 4.4	+34.4
With jobs but not at work.....	Feb. 15	175,000	- 9.3	+13.6
With jobs but on short time.....	Feb. 15	69,000	- 8.0	+40.8
With jobs but laid off full week.....	Feb. 15	36,000	-28.0	+44.0
Persons without jobs and seeking work.....	Feb. 15	555,000	+ 6.7	+71.8
Persons with jobs in agriculture.....	Feb. 15	608,000	- 4.6	- 7.0
Persons with jobs in non-agriculture.....	Feb. 15	4,706,000	- 0.6	- 0.1
Total paid workers.....	Feb. 15	4,274,000	- 0.6	- 0.3
<i>Registered for work, NES (b)</i>				
Atlantic.....	Feb. 13	131,100	+ 7.8	+46.0
Quebec.....	Feb. 13	262,600	+ 4.2	+48.4
Ontario.....	Feb. 13	245,400	+ 5.0	+54.8
Prairie.....	Feb. 13	115,700	+ 6.5	+48.1
Pacific.....	Feb. 13	99,500	- 1.7	+39.4
Total, all regions.....	Feb. 13	854,300	+ 4.6	+48.7
Claimants for Unemployment Insurance benefit.....	Feb. 1	834,544	+12.1	+52.9
Amount of benefit payments.....	January	\$60,759,645	+90.3	+81.7
Industrial employment (1949 = 100).....	Jan. 1	117.6	- 4.0	- 3.1
Manufacturing employment (1949 = 100).....	Jan. 1	109.1	- 3.7	- 5.0
Immigration.....	Year 1957	282,164	—	+71.2 (c)
Destined to the labour force.....	Year 1957	151,511	—	+66.4 (c)
<i>Conciliation Services</i>				
Number of cases in progress.....	January	658	—	—
Number of workers involved.....	January	211,174	—	—
<i>Strikes and Lockouts</i>				
No. of days lost.....	February	63,400	—	+129.1 (c)
No. of workers involved.....	February	13,921	—	-29.0 (c)
No. of strikes.....	February	31	—	- 6.1 (c)
<i>Earnings and Income</i>				
Average weekly wages and salaries.....	Jan. 1	\$66.45	- 4.0	+ 4.5
Average hourly earnings (mfg.).....	Jan. 1	\$1.66	+ 1.3	+ 4.9
Average hours worked per week (mfg.).....	Jan. 1	40.5	- 0.3	- 1.7
Average weekly earnings (mfg.).....	Jan. 1	\$67.11	+ 1.1	+ 3.1
Consumer price index (av. 1949 = 100).....	Feb. 1	123.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Real weekly earnings (mfg. av. 1949=100).....	Jan. 1	130.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.5
Total labour income.....	\$000,000	1,288	- 2.1	+ 3.2
<i>Industrial Production</i>				
Total (average 1935-39 = 100).....	January	258.9	- 0.8	- 4.8
Manufacturing.....	January	249.3	- 0.8	- 7.6
Durables.....	January	304.4	+ 2.9	- 9.5
Non-Durables.....	January	214.0	- 4.0	- 5.9

(a) Distribution of these figures between male and female workers can be obtained from *Labour Force*, a monthly publication of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also inside back cover, October 1957, *Labour Gazette*.

(b) See inside back cover, October 1957, *Labour Gazette*.

(c) These percentages compare the cumulative total to date from first of current year with total for same period previous year.

Labour-Management Relations

The Bargaining Scene

RAILWAY negotiations were again the highlight of the bargaining scene during the past month. The conciliation board, headed by Mr. Justice H. F. Thomson, began its hearings of the dispute between the railway companies and their 128,000 non-operating employees. News releases indicate that the workers based their demand for a wage increase of approximately 35 cents an hour on changes in the average hourly earnings in the durable goods industry. Railway management, on the other hand, maintains that a large proportion of the workers are already receiving wage rates above the average paid for similar occupations in industry generally. Demands for extensive changes in fringe benefits are supported by the unions by references to industrial practices outside the railways.

The Kellock Commission findings on the employment of firemen on diesel units gave rise to the basic proposal of the Canadian National Railways for changes in its agreements with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (CLC): The Brotherhood has, however, presented demands including an 18-per-cent advance in mileage rates and certain rule changes. This dispute has now gone to conciliation, H. R. Pettigrove of the federal Department of Labour having been appointed as conciliation officer. Similar agreements on the Canadian Pacific Railway do not expire until the end of May. Following the announcement of intention by the CPR to implement the Kellock findings the union is placing the dispute before the Railway Board of Adjustment.

The marked increase in bargaining activity over last month will be noted from the bargaining scene table on the opposite page. Much of the increase, involving some 15,000 workers, is in the paper industry. Bargaining has now been scheduled over the next two to three months in Ontario and Quebec. In Newfoundland, bargaining for some 15,000 woodworkers will be delayed as the vote of the workers on whether they will change affiliation from the Newfoundland Lumberman's Association to the International Woodworkers of America (AFL/CIO-CLC) will not be completed until mid-April.

Important bargaining beginning in March involves the United Packing-house Workers of America and the major meat-packing companies across Canada—Canada Packers, Limited; Swift Canadian Co. Limited; and Burns and Company. The union has announced bargaining objectives which include equalization of all rates to the highest in the industry, increased changes in pension and life insurance provisions, and an increased rate of pay for weekend work. Other important bargaining which has just begun is that between the United Steel Workers of America and the Steel Co. of Canada Limited. This is the first of the important primary steel negotiations scheduled to take place this year.

Only three settlements were reported this month among the major agreements. These were with the Hat Manufacturers Association of Montreal, and with the bindery shops and painting contractors of Toronto. These settlements involved wage changes of 10 to 30 cents an hour on agreements of one to three years: statutory holidays and vacations showed no new patterns.

THE BARGAINING SCENE MARCH 15, 1958

Bargaining Units of 1,000 or More Employees

February 1, 1958 to April 30, 1958

In Negotiations and Terminating in Period:

Bargaining carried over from January:	22 agreements, 168,300 workers
Terminating in period Feb. 1—Apr. 30:	42 agreements, 105,700 workers

Settlements Achieved Feb. 15—Mar. 15:

3 agreements, 4,250 workers

Major Terms of Settlements (preliminary information)

Wages and Duration—

- 1 agreement, covering 1,050 employees, is effective for one year
- 1 agreement, covering 1,700 employees, is effective for two years
- 1 agreement, covering 1,500 employees, is effective for three years
- 1 agreement, covering 1,500 employees, provides an increase of 30 cents per hour over three years.
- 1 agreement, covering 1,050 employees, provides an increase of 20 cents per hour for males, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour for females for one year.
- 1 agreement, covering 1,700 employees, provides an increase of 10 per cent the first year plus 2 per cent towards welfare benefits and 3 per cent for second year.

Reduction in hours—

- 1 agreement, covering 1,500 employees, reduces hours from 40 to $38\frac{1}{4}$.

Statutory Holidays—

- 1 agreement, covering 1,700 employees, provides for 2 additional statutory holidays.

Negotiations Continuing at March 15:

44 agreements, 219,350 workers
30 agreements, 69,900 workers
12 agreements, 146,450 workers
1 agreement, 1,500 workers
1 agreement, 1,500 workers

Other Agreements Terminating in Period:

17 agreements, 50,400 workers

Other Negotiations

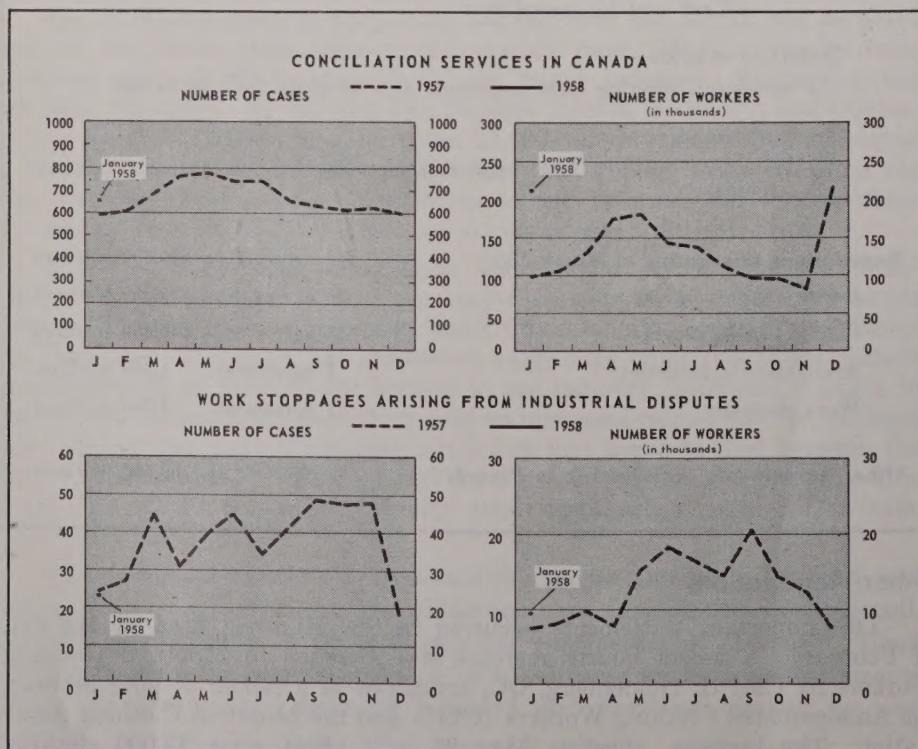
Two important settlements occurred in the Montreal area at the end of February. A 5-cent hourly increase was awarded to Montreal Clothing Workers by Carl H. Goldenberg, QC, arbitrator in a labour dispute between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CLC) and the Montreal Clothing Association. The increase, effective May 25, will affect some 12,000 clothing

workers in the Montreal area after it has been incorporated into decree. Similarly a settlement on the basis of a two-year contract with the Montreal paper box industry, which includes an hourly wage increase of 10 cents for male and 8 cents for female employees, and a reduction in the work-week, will affect some 2,000 employees when incorporated in a decree.

There has been a considerable decrease over the past month in the number of man-days of idleness resulting from strike activity. The termination of the strike in the pulp and paper industry in British Columbia was the major contributing factor. However, at the time of writing, the major industrial disputes in progress involved construction projects in British Columbia. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters both began strikes against employers in a number of heavy construction projects early in March. The dispute has shut down work on major construction projects in the province.

Conciliation Statistics

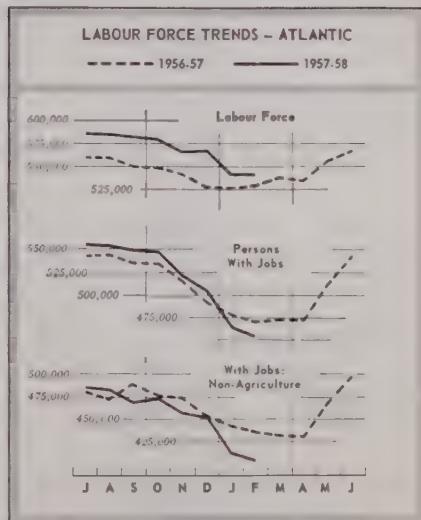
The accompanying charts on the workload of the conciliation procedures in Canada show that the number of cases being processed increased between December 1957 and January 1958. The number of workers covered by conciliation procedures was unusually high because of the non-operating railway workers' dispute and the dispute with firemen on the Canadian National Railways. Excluding the railway workers, the number of workers in conciliation was slightly lower than a month earlier and a year earlier. Actual figures of conciliation services will appear monthly in the Current Labour Statistics table on page 233.



Manpower Situation in Local Areas

ATLANTIC

TOTAL employment in the Atlantic region was estimated at 453,000 at February 15, a decline of 11,000 from the previous month and of 17,000 from a year earlier. Seasonal slackening in construction, transportation, fishing and fish processing and cutbacks in lumber and pulpwood operations accounted for most of the employment decline during the month. A number of layoffs occurred also in certain parts of manufacturing because of a shortage of orders. The largest layoff, involving approximately 100 workers, occurred at Bowater's pulp and paper mill. A considerable amount of short-time work prevailed in manufacturing industries during the month, particularly in confectionery and food processing plants. Job opportunities in the trade and service industries were somewhat fewer than a year before.



Employment declined more than usual during January and February as cutbacks in the production of lumber and pulpwood reduced forestry employment to the lowest level in several years. Forestry employment normally rises rapidly during the winter months, counteracting layoffs in other seasonal industries. This year, however, the usual trend was reversed, so that by the end of February forestry employment was about 50 per cent lower than last year. There was no evidence of an early improvement in this industry; heavy inventories of lumber and pulpwood existed in most areas and marketing of forest products remained very slow. Labour requirements for the spring drives will be smaller than usual this year.

Manufacturing employment continued to be lower than last year. Saw and planing mills, pulp and paper mills and transportation equipment recorded declines of 12 per cent, 7 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Food and beverage plants, on the other hand, showed a slight improvement over a year earlier. Employment differed very little from last year in iron and steel products plants despite the fact that a slight decline was recorded during the month.

Unemployment reached record levels in almost all areas by the end of February. Only one area was reclassified during the month, from the moderate to the substantial surplus category. With this change all but one of the 21 areas in the region were in the substantial surplus category at March 1. At the same date last year, 18 were in the substantial surplus and three in the moderate surplus category.

CLASSIFICATION OF LABOUR MARKET AREAS—MARCH 1, 1958

	SUBSTANTIAL LABOUR SURPLUS	MODERATE LABOUR SURPLUS	APPROXIMATE BALANCE	LABOUR SHORTAGE
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
METROPOLITAN AREAS (labour force 75,000 or more)	Calgary Edmonton Hamilton Montreal Quebec-Levis St. John's Toronto Vancouver-New Westminster Windsor Winnipeg	Ottawa-Hull		
MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS (labour force 25,000-75,000, 60 per cent or more in non-agricultural activity)	Brantford Corner Brook Cornwall Farnham-Granby Ft. William-Pt. Arthur Guelph Joliette Lac St. Jean Moncton New Glasgow Niagara Peninsula Oshawa Peterborough Rouyn-Val d'Or SAINT JOHN ← Sarnia Shawinigan Falls Sherbrooke SUDSBURY ← Sydney Timmins-Kirkland Lake Trois Rivières	Halifax Kingston Kitchener London Victoria		
MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREAS (labour force areas 25,000-75,000, 40 per cent or more in agriculture)	Charlottetown Chatham Lethbridge North Battleford Prince Albert Red Deer Rivière du Loup Thetford-Mégantic- St. Georges Yorkton	Barrie Brandon Moose Jaw Regina Saskatoon		
MINOR AREAS (labour force 10,000-25,000)	Bathurst Beauharnois Belleville-Trenton Bracebridge Bridgewater Campbellton Central Vancouver Island Chilliwack Cranbrook Dauphin Dawson Creek Drummondville Edmundston Fredericton Gaspé Grand Falls Kamloops Kentville Lachute-Ste. Thérèse Lindsay Medicine Hat Montmagny Newcastle North Bay Okanagan Valley Owen Sound Pembroke Portage La Prairie Prince George Prince Rupert Quebec North Shore Rimouski Ste. Agathe-St. Jérôme St. Hyacinthe St. Stephen Sault Ste. Marie Simcoe	Brampton Drumheller Galt Goderich Listowel St. Jean St. Thomas Stratford Walkerton	GROUP 1 Cont'd Sorel Summerside Swift Current Trail-Nelson Truro Valleyfield Victoriaville Weyburn WOODSTOCK- INGERSOLL ← Woodstock, N.B. Yarmouth	

→ The areas shown in capital letters are those that have been reclassified during the month; an arrow indicates the group from which they moved. For an explanation of the classification system used, see inside back cover of October 1957, *Labour Gazette*.

Local Area Developments

St. John's (metropolitan). Remained in Group 1. Unemployment continued to rise in this area during February, reaching a much higher level than in the same month last year. Pulpwood hauling operations continued to be hampered by unusually mild weather. Job opportunities in service occupations declined further during the month as a result of reduction in civilian personnel at the military air base at Pepperell; progressive layoffs involving 145 civilian workers will continue until the end of June.

New Glasgow (major industrial). Remained in Group 1. Most manufacturing plants in the area were reported to be operating at reduced capacity owing to a shortage of orders.

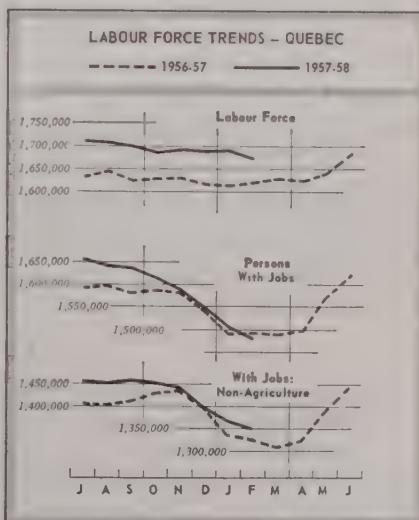
Saint John (metropolitan). Reclassified from Group 2 to Group 1. Employment showed a moderate decline at the Saint John dry dock during the month. Employment prospects brightened, however, as two large contracts were awarded during the month. Conversion work on the supply ship *Labrador*, for example, was expected to provide employment for about 18 months.

QUEBEC

EMPLOYMENT declined sharply in the Quebec region in February, falling more steeply than in the last three years. At February 15, the number of persons with jobs in the region was estimated at 1,478,000, a decrease of 26,000 from a month before and of 15,000 from a year earlier.

The drop during the month was partly the result of the continued reduction in pulp-cutting activity, particularly by farmers on their own woodlots. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work increased at a less-than-seasonal rate but the figure, at 194,000, continued to be much higher than a year earlier and represented 11.6 per cent of the labour force, compared with 7.9 per cent in February 1957.

Employment declined seasonally in forestry, construction, transportation and the services. Hauling of pulpwood was virtually completed by the end of the month despite delays caused by bad weather. Employment in the woods was down 50 per cent from last year, and loggers accounted for more than half the year-to-year increase in registrations at NES offices. There were continued layoffs in base metal mining, but the outlook in asbestos mining was brightening after the slump of past months. Employment in the manufacture of leather goods and of women's and children's clothing rose seasonally during the month, though activity remained slow in men's wear and woollen goods. Short-time work prevailed in textile plants and some layoffs occurred as mills operated well under capacity. Employment declines were also registered in the manufacture of pulp and paper and iron and steel products,



particularly in the smaller machine shops and in plants making structural steel and boiler plates. There were signs, however, that employment had stabilized in both these industries. Construction was at its seasonal low but new housing units started at the beginning of the year were higher than in 1957 or 1956 and prospects for a rapid spring pickup in this sector were good.

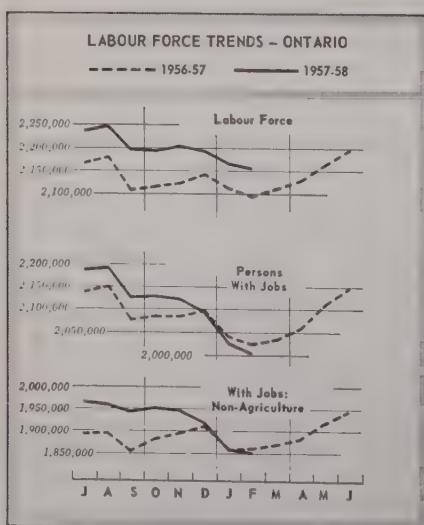
None of the 24 labour market areas in the region was reclassified during the month. At March 1, the areas were classified as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 23 (21); in moderate surplus, 1 (3).

Local Area Developments

Montreal (metropolitan). Remained in Group 1. Registrations for work at NES offices remained steady during the month, showing only a small seasonal increase in construction and service occupations and a small non-seasonal increase in primary textiles and clerical occupations. Registrations from clothing and leather workers declined seasonally. Activity rose in the manufacture of food products, boots and shoes, and women and children's clothing; however, some 2,000 workers in the manufacture of hats were on strike during February. Production remained slack in the manufacture of iron and steel products and in the aircraft industry. A considerable volume of inside work was being done on buildings so that fewer skilled construction tradesmen were unemployed than last year.

Quebec-Levis (metropolitan). Remained in Group 1. NES registrations from construction workers and loggers rose seasonally during the month. Hauling of pulpwood was nearly completed. Registrations of secondary textile workers decreased as the manufacture of clothing rose seasonally, though the BVD Co. Ltd. in Levis laid off some 250 workers. At the Montmorency cotton mill, most of the employees were working on short time. Short time also prevailed at pulp and paper plants. A good season was expected at the Levis shipyards.

ONTARIO



EMPLOYMENT in Ontario continued to decline during the month. The number of persons with jobs at February 15 was estimated to be 2,003,000, a decline of 22,000 since mid-January and of 20,000 from a year earlier. Agricultural employment accounted for more than half of the month-to-month decline. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work increased by 13,000 from the previous month and was much higher than a year before.

The decline in employment opportunities was due to both seasonal and non-seasonal causes. Cold weather and heavy snowfalls resulted in further reduction in construction activity but the rate of decline was lower than in the

previous month and total construction employment remained higher than last year. Employment in forestry showed a slight decline during the month, following the completion of log hauling in some areas, and continued to be much lower than last year.

Manufacturing employment in January was down about 5 per cent from a year earlier and this spread appears to have been maintained during February. The average level of employment in the automobile industry appeared to be much the same as in January. The number of motor vehicles produced in February was only slightly lower than in the previous month, although total production since the beginning of this year was 21 per cent below that in the same period last year. The reduced level of activity in the automobile industry affected production and employment in automotive parts and accessories and in the industries producing raw materials for the automobile industry, such as iron and steel, textiles, rubber, and glass.

The iron and steel industry continued operating well below capacity; reduced work weeks and small layoffs continued, particularly in structural steel and heavy industrial machinery. There were, however, also some signs of improvement in this industry, mainly in the production of sheet metal products, road building machinery, and agricultural implements. A slight increase in seasonal activity was reported in secondary textiles but total employment in textiles continued to decline during the month and showed a considerable drop from the previous year. The appliance industries remained slack; staff reductions occurred in a number of plants. The service industries showed a slight seasonal decline but remained well above last year's level. Employment in trade continued to rise and was considerably higher than a year ago.

Two of the 34 labour market areas in the region were reclassified during the month from the moderate to the substantial surplus category. At March 1, the area classification was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 22 (6); in moderate surplus, 12 (25); in balance, 0 (3).

Local Area Developments

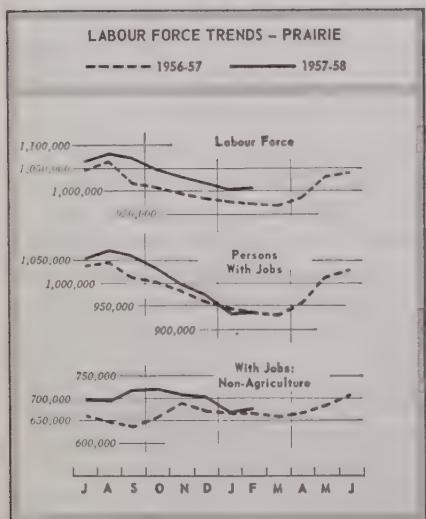
Metropolitan Areas. Classification unchanged. *Hamilton* (Group 1)—Unemployment showed a further slight increase during the month. Iron and steel, automotive and electrical apparatus industries were mainly responsible for the reduced level of activity. Employment in the farm implements industry showed some further gains. Construction employment declined owing to weather conditions. *Ottawa-Hull* (Group 2)—Employment declined slightly during the month, particularly in construction and forestry. Production of newsprint showed a slight increase. The wood products industry continued operating at a reduced level. *Toronto* (Group 1)—Unemployment continued to increase during the month but the increase was much smaller than a month before. Activity in the iron and steel products industry in general remained low, although some plants showed signs of improvement. Farm implement production continued to increase. The electrical apparatus industry continued operating at a reduced level. Textiles showed a slight seasonal improvement. *Windsor* (Group 1)—Registrations at the NES office at the end of the month showed a considerable decline because of a temporary recall of automobile

workers during the reporting week. Short-time layoffs in the automobile industry continued during the month. Construction and the iron and steel industries contributed to unemployment.

Sudbury (major industrial). Reclassified from Group 2 to Group 1. Unemployment increased, mainly as a result of layoffs of loggers and lumbermen. Employment in mining showed little change.

Woodstock-Ingersoll (minor). Reclassified from Group 2 to Group 1.

PRAIRIE



uniform. The iron and steel industry recorded a more-than-seasonal decline, which was most marked in Alberta, reflecting the drop in construction activity and a slowdown in the oil industry. In the transportation equipment industry, employment during the summer months was higher than a year earlier but the seasonal decline during the fall was more marked. The food and beverage industry maintained higher employment throughout 1957 largely because of a sharp increase in livestock marketing. There was no significant change in the trends in the first part of 1958.

During the last half of 1957, a decline in non-residential construction employment was partially offset by an upturn in housebuilding, and in the first two months of 1958 residential construction activity continued to be substantially higher than a year earlier. In addition, there were signs of recovery in other types of building construction. The total value of contracts awarded for non-residential work in December and January was almost 80 per cent higher than a year before.

The transportation industry, which plays a relatively more important part in the Prairie region than elsewhere, showed a year-to-year gain in employment of 3.5 per cent during the third quarter of 1957. During the winter months, however, the employment trend declined as a result of smaller grain and coal shipments.

None of the 20 labour market areas in the region was reclassified during the month. At March 1, the area classification was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus 15 (4); in moderate surplus 5 (16).

THERE was little change in the Prairie labour market during February. At mid-month, persons with jobs were estimated at 935,000, virtually unchanged from the previous month and from the previous year. Agricultural employment was lower than last year, but this was offset by a gain of 1.4 per cent in non-farm industries. Unemployment was about the same as a month earlier but much higher than last year.

Employment in manufacturing, on the whole, remained higher during the second half of 1957 than a year before but there was a gradual weakening towards the end of the year. Employment trends of individual manufacturing industries during this period were not

Local Area Developments

Calgary (metropolitan). Remained in Group 1. Unemployment rose slightly during February as further seasonal layoffs occurred in the construction industry, in foundries and machine shops. There was some increase in exploration activity.

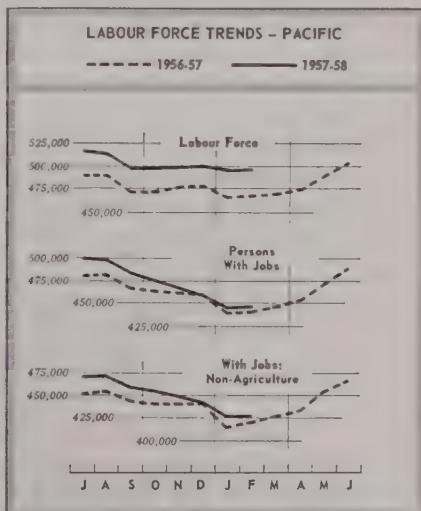
Edmonton (metropolitan). Remained in Group 1. Seasonal layoffs in manufacturing contributed to a slight increase in unemployment. There was a noticeable increase in geophysical activity in the northern part of the province.

Winnipeg (metropolitan). Remained in Group 1. Employment showed little change during the month. A number of firms, producing mainly for the construction industry, laid off some workers. There was, however, a slight increase in other parts of manufacturing towards the end of the month, notably in clothing firms.

Fort William-Port Arthur (major industrial). Remained in Group 1. There was a further, though moderate, rise in unemployment as activities in construction and lumbering industries declined. Grain elevators were filled to capacity and as a result progressive layoffs continued. Some pulp and paper plants laid off a few workers and were operating on short time; others, however, were producing at near capacity.

PACIFIC

EMPLOYMENT in the Pacific region was estimated to be 445,000 at February, slightly higher than in January and 4,000 higher than a year before. Unemployment began to decline during the month, following resumption of normal operations after settlement of the strike in the pulp and paper industry. Unemployment was still much higher than last year at this time but the level of employment was also higher. The main contributing factor was the heavy movement of labour into the province in 1957; the increase in the labour force during the twelve months ending February 1958 was about 6 per cent, compared with a national average of 3.2 per cent.



Employment was higher than in February 1957 in transportation, as heavy shipments of grain, lumber, and pulp and paper provided more work for stevedores, and higher than a year earlier in finance, public utility operation and trade. Logging employment gained little from the re-opening of the pulp and paper mills and remained lower than last year, large inventories of logs and chips having been built up during the strike. Manufacturing employment was still slightly lower than last year despite the return of pulp and paper mill workers to their jobs; during the month workers were being rehired in the shipbuilding, chemicals and sawmilling industries.

Lumber production in December was 4 per cent higher than a year before. This increase, the first since 1956, resulted in some rehiring. Total lumber shipments during the last quarter of 1957 were 8 per cent higher than a year before; in December, they were 15 per cent higher, with important increases in sales to the Canadian, United States and United Kingdom markets. Preliminary information indicates that this favourable trend in lumber sales has continued in the first part of this year, bolstered by increased housing starts in Canada and United States. Lumber inventories at January 1, 1958 were nearly 3 per cent lower than a year before.

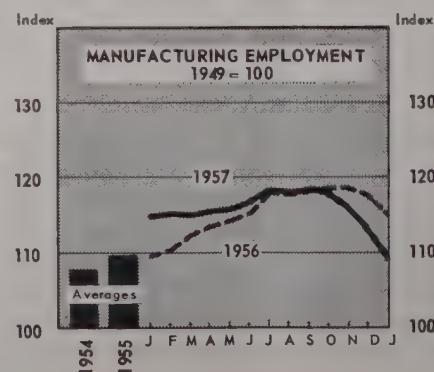
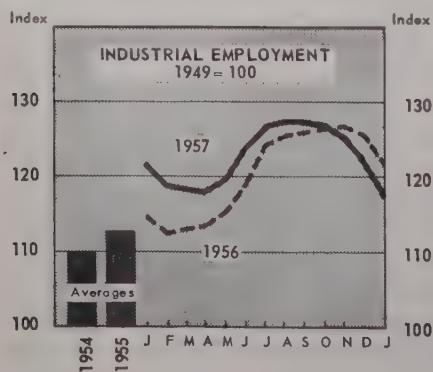
Mining employment continued to be lower than in 1957, a sizeable layoff resulting from the decision to close operations at Britannia Beach. Construction employment increased during the period but was lower than a year before. New residential construction in January was greater than in the first two months of 1957 combined, but cutbacks in other sectors reduced the total amount of construction activity below the January 1957 level.

There were no changes in area classification during February. At March 1, classification of the ten labour market areas in the region was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 9 (8); in moderate surplus, 1 (2).

Local Area Developments

Vancouver-New Westminster (metropolitan). Remained in Group 1. Employment increased during February to a higher level than a year before. Unemployment continued to decline from the January peak but was still considerably higher than last year. Manufacturing employment climbed to about the same level as a year earlier, mainly as a result of the reopening of the pulp and paper mills. Chemical workers who had been laid off during the strike also returned to their jobs. Sawmill and shipbuilding production increased, resulting in the rehiring of some workers. Construction employment, particularly in housing, increased during the month and appeared to be higher than a year ago. Employment in the transportation and communication industries was considerably higher than in the same month last year.

Victoria (major industrial). Remained in Group 2. Employment continued to be slightly lower than a year before. Unemployment increased during the month, mainly among women. Manufacturing employment showed a year-to-year decline, although sawmills operated at close to normal levels for this time of year and some workers were rehired in the shipbuilding and chemical industries.



NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

U.S. Unemployment Total Soars Million in Month

At mid-January this year, 4,494,000 persons—5.8 per cent of the United States civilian labour force—were out of work, according to statistics issued last month by the Commerce and Labour Departments. The figure was 1,120,000 above that for mid-December, and the largest since the Government began keeping figures in 1941.

A report on unemployment insurance issued a week later, however, showed that new claims for benefits at mid-February continued a decline begun in mid-January. While the volume of insured unemployment continued to rise to record levels, the rate of increase slowed.

In Britain the unemployed total at mid-January was 395,527, or 1.8 per cent of the total labour force. The figure represented a rise of 60,058 from mid-December, the Ministry of Labour announced.

European Countries

Other European countries reporting increased unemployment include West Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Finland and Italy, the latter recording a figure of 1,800,000. France, on the other side of the picture reported practically no one was out of a job. Many French citizens, it is pointed out, are serving with the armed services in Algeria.

The U.S. Government has taken the position that the current economic decline is temporary and that no extraordinary measures are required to combat the situation.

Recently, President Eisenhower sought to assure the nation that it was not facing a prolonged recession. In a public statement he asserted that there was every indication of a "pick-up in job opportunities" beginning in March. That should mark the "beginning of the end of the downturn in our economy, provided we apply ourselves with confidence to the job ahead," he said.

Meanwhile, the labour viewpoint that wage increases would be the key to curing the current recession won the backing of the Conference on Economic Progress.

The Conference, a study group with labour, business, agricultural and academic members, issued a report in January that

called for sharply higher wages, higher consumption, much larger government spending, and a tax cut to benefit low-income families.

Ont. Aids Municipalities With Works Programs

The Ontario Legislature last month allotted \$5,000,000 to pay direct labour costs of municipal works programs undertaken before May 31 this year, to aid unemployed who are not eligible for unemployment insurance.

Out of this amount, the Ontario Government will pay 70 per cent of the direct labour costs of municipal works programs that meet the requirements.

Premier Frost said further amounts would be forthcoming should the need arise.

The program is not designed, he emphasized, to provide funds for projects that would normally have been undertaken by a municipality. Provincial assistance will apply only to the amount by which a municipality's expenditures for wages in the period February 15 to May 31 exceeds its expenditures of the same kind in the corresponding period last year.

A week after Premier Frost's announcement, the Toronto Board of Control began a program expected eventually to employ up to 1,000 men. The men will be employed cleaning up parks, lanes, boulevards, and city properties.

Name New Chairman of Rail Conciliation Board

Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, announced February 13 that Hon. Mr. Justice H. F. Thomson of Regina had been appointed Chairman of the conciliation board in the dispute between a number of Canadian railways and their non-operating employees.

Mr. Justice Thomson, of the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench, succeeds Hon. C. P. McTague, Q.C., who withdrew from the chairmanship as a result of the position taken by the union's joint negotiating committee (L.G., Feb., p. 140).

Publish More Details of British Diesel Agreement

More details of the agreement on the manning of diesel and electric trains on British railways (L.G., Feb., p. 140) are now available. The agreement was reached between the British Transport Commission and two unions—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the National Union of Railwaymen—after 19 months of negotiations. It became effective January 1.

A driver alone will now operate a non-stop passenger train only for distances up to 100 miles or four hours running time. Passenger drivers will not be asked to work single-handed for more than six hours or 200 miles in a day.

On freight trains fitted with a vacuum brake, the maximum non-stop distance is 75 miles and the total distance in a day is 150 miles.

Single-handed operation will not normally be permitted between midnight and 6 a.m.

In the past, normal promotion has been from cleaner to fireman to driver. It has been guaranteed that railwaymen will not be dismissed because of redundancy if they are prepared to accept downgrading or transfer to another department within reasonable distance of his home.

Firemen who are not appointed drivers will receive the first-year driver's rate after 15 years, the second-year rate after 18 years, and the third-year rate after 21 years.

Grant Bargaining Rights To 2 Canadian Arsenals

Employees of two plants of Canadian Arsenals Limited, at Long Branch and Lindsay, Ont., will be brought back within the scope of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act effective April 1, Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, announced last month.

These employees will now have the same rights and obligations under the Act as employees of private companies under federal jurisdiction. The Act provides for the certification of bargaining agents, a procedure for collective bargaining, the negotiation of collective agreements, and provision for conciliation of labour disputes.

Employees of Canadian Arsenals Limited were excluded from provisions of the Act when it was passed in 1948. Some 1,500 workers are employed in the two plants.

Claude Jodoin, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, expressed astonishment and disappointment that only two plants of Canadian Arsenals had been granted collective bargaining rights. In a telegram to the Minister, he pointed out that other Canadian Arsenals projects in Ontario and Quebec remain excluded from the terms of the Act.

Department Represented At Meeting in Geneva

For the first time in the history of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, a Canadian was among the 18 representatives present when the Commission's 12th session convened in Geneva on March 17.

Canada was elected last May by the U.K. Economic and Social Council, the body to which the Commission reports, to serve a three-year term on the Commission (L.G., Dec. 1957, p. 1454).

Canada's representative, Mrs. Harry S. Quart, MBE, is accompanied by Miss Marion V. Royce, Director, Women's Bureau, Department of Labour, and Neill Currie, Department of External Affairs, who are serving as advisers to Mrs. Quart.

Some details of the agenda for the session are given on page 264.

Manitoba, N.B., to Enter National Health Plan

Legislation to implement entrance into the national hospital insurance plan was forecast in the Speech from the Throne last month in the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Manitoba.

In the Ontario Legislature the intention to introduce legislation setting up a commission to integrate provincial laws dealing with human rights was announced. Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to widen its application were also mentioned, as well as the introduction of a new General Welfare Assistance Act to replace the Unemployment Relief Act.

The governments of New Brunswick and Manitoba announced that assistance to education would be increased. New Brunswick, it was stated, must cope with an annual increase of about 5,000 students. Manitoba will pay more money for mothers' allowances, double grants for hospital construction, and supplement funds to pay for the two increases made in 1957 in old age assistance, disability allowances, and blind persons allowances.

1957 Immigration: 282,000, Highest Total since 1913

Immigration to Canada in 1957 rose to its highest level since 1913, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration has reported.

A sharp increase in the number of British immigrants and the arrival of Hungarian refugees in large numbers contributed to the 1957 total.

The number of immigrants who arrived during the year totalled 282,164, compared with 164,857 in 1956.

Arrivals from the British Isles totalled 112,828, compared with 51,319 in 1956. Hungarian immigrants totalled 29,825, compared with 4,274 in 1956.

Immigration from the United States totalled 11,008, the highest level in several years. German immigrants totalled 29,564, Italians 29,443 and Netherlanders 12,310.

Of the year's immigrants, a total of 151,511 were destined for the labour force. The largest proportion of these, 54,376, intended entering an occupation in the fields of manufacturing, mechanical and construction. Another 19,471 intended to enter labouring jobs, 17,574 the service industries, 16,829 clerical work and 16,040 professional employment. Work in agriculture was the intended occupation for 10,838.

Says Reluctance to Hire Over 45s Is Mistake

It is a mistake on the part of industry and commerce to hesitate to hire men over 45 years of age, in the opinion of Dr. Harold N. Segall, Montreal heart specialist.

He believes that with the developing of our more modern technology as the basis for modern life, "the time will come when the most valuable man in a firm will be between 45 and 60 years of age".

Dr. Segall pointed out, in a speech in connection with National Health Week, that "with more complex technology, the technicians who will manage our industries and our social services will be people of higher training.

"These people should remain in vigorous health until the late 60's or 70's working full time at their special tasks. An investment of about 30 years in education and training calls for at least a dividend of productive work for an equal or somewhat greater number of years."

Output Of Young And Old Varies Little—U.S. Survey

Little difference in output per man-hour between younger and older workers was found by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in a study of the performance of the semi-skilled in 22 factories.

The Bureau found that from the peak years, 23 to 34 years of age, until after age 64 the average decline in output was seldom more than 8 per cent among men or women. But, it pointed out, even this figure is misleading because of variations.

For example, in footwear plants, as many as 35 per cent of the women in the 55 to 64 age-group had a greater hourly output than the average for the age-group 35 to 44. In 11 household furniture plants as many as 34 per cent of the men in the 55 to 64 age-group exceeded the average production output of men of age 35.

90,000 Canadians Receive Old Age Assistance

The number of persons receiving old age assistance in Canada increased from 89,726 at September 30, 1957 to 90,127 at December 31, 1957.

The federal Government's contributions under the federal-provincial scheme totalled \$6,429,962.43 for the quarter ended December 31, 1957, compared with \$5,888,481.48 in the preceding quarter. The higher increase was due to amendments to the Act, effective November 1, 1957, increasing the maximum allowance from \$46 to \$55 a month and the amounts of maximum income allowed. Since the inception of the Act, the federal Government has contributed \$121,227,035.42.

At December 31, 1957, the average monthly assistance in the provinces paying a maximum of \$46 a month ranged from \$41.70 to \$43.88, except for one province where the average was \$36.86. In Newfoundland, which pays a maximum of \$40 a month, the average was \$39.55. The average monthly assistance in the provinces paying a maximum of \$55 a month ranged from \$51.94 to \$53.36.

MINISTER TO ADDRESS MEETING

Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, will be one of the speakers at the 16th annual conference of the Personnel Association of Toronto, scheduled for April 17 and 18.

Theme of this year's conference is "Personnel in Perspective".

Find More Automation In Office than in Plant

Automation is being used more and more in the performance of accounting functions in almost every type of industry but is much less common in operating and service departments, it was found in a recent survey by the Bureau of National Affairs in the United States.

It was also found that most companies that have introduced automation have decreased their work force considerably but have largely absorbed the displaced employees, have generally raised skill levels, provide more training of both workers and supervisors, and have raised wage rates, usually upwards.

Automation Less Serious In Office than Industry

Owing to a high turnover and a shortage of labour, the large proportion of women employed in clerical work, and management's policy of avoiding layoffs, the effects of automation on clerical workers promise to be less serious than in industry generally.

At the same time the employment outlook for office workers in the future is uncertain, and it cannot be taken for granted that white-collar occupations will continue to absorb an increasing proportion of the labour force, as they have in the past.

This is one of the main conclusions tentatively reached in an article entitled "Automation and the White-Collar Worker", by Jack Stieber, published in *Personnel* magazine for November and December 1957. The magazine is published by the American Management Association.

The definition of "office automation" adopted by the writer of the article is the use of both general and special purpose computing machines which can record and store information, and can perform simple and complex mathematical operations on this material.

The writer believes that the demand for greater skill and higher qualifications attributed to automation in the office has probably been exaggerated. Although there will be some rise in requirements, most workers will continue to do much the same work as before, or work requiring about the same amount of skill.

Most of the new jobs that are created by automation in the office, he suggests, can be filled by promoting or transferring members of the existing staff. The workers who are qualified to fill the new posts,

however, will not necessarily, or even usually, be the ones whose jobs have been abolished.

As long as employers continue to find other work for those displaced, and to promote present employees whenever possible, the response of the employees to office automation is likely to be favourable, the article says.

The evidence suggests that automation may not make it any easier to unionize white-collar workers, Mr. Stieber thinks. In fact it may make organizing more difficult, because the workers who will have to be organized will be those who continue to be employed (some at better paying jobs), not those who are adversely affected, he points out.

Give Two Years Notice Of Automated Machine

Within two years British shipbuilders are expected to adopt a revolutionary tape-controlled, flame cutting machine that will greatly shorten the time required to build vessels.

Development of the new equipment was announced two years before it will be ready for use in order that trade unions will be fully aware of its implications. Information on the new procedure is already in the hands of the Trades Union Congress.

The manufacturers of the machine and the shipbuilders are hopeful that two years will allow the unions plenty of time for assessing the effects that it will have on workers.

Book Reports on Survey Of Automation's Impact

With automated plants, Management cannot cut costs by layoffs because labour represents a much smaller proportion of manufacturing costs and almost every person manning automated systems is essential.

This is one of the conclusions reached by James R. Bright of the Harvard Business School after surveying the impact of automation in 13 plants in the United States. His findings are reported in a new book, *Automation and Management*, published by the Harvard Business School's Division of Research.

While the book deals mainly with the implications of automation for Management, several of the findings and conclusions are of interest to Labour.

Usually, Mr. Bright states, there will not be a major retraining problem when a plant is automated because operating

labour skills are generally reduced or remain unchanged. A few new direct labour jobs requiring superior skill and a higher degree of responsibility are sometimes created, of course.

Maintenance takes on new significance in the highly automated plant because of the greater loss of production during downtime. Therefore, among other steps that must be taken to avoid costly shutdowns, maintenance men must be carefully trained.

Blind Persons Receiving Allowances Rise to 8,300

The number of blind persons in Canada receiving allowances under the Blind Persons Act increased from 8,275 at September 30, 1957 to 8,312 at December 31, 1957.

The federal Government's contributions under the federal-provincial scheme totalled \$917,815.58 for the quarter ended December 31, 1957, compared with \$849,155.19 in the preceding quarter. The higher increase was due to amendments to the Act, effective November 1, 1957, increasing the maximum allowance from \$46 to \$55 a month and the amounts of maximum income allowed. Since the inception of the Act, the federal Government has contributed \$17,883,750.82.

At December 31, 1957, the average monthly allowance in the provinces paying a maximum of \$46 a month ranged from \$44.13 to \$45.80. The average monthly allowances in the provinces paying a maximum of \$55 a month ranged from \$53.77 to \$54.50.

More Disabled Persons Receiving Allowances

The number of persons in Canada receiving allowances under the Disabled Persons Act increased from 35,540 at September 30, 1957 to 38,757 at December 31, 1957.

The federal Government's contribution under the federal-provincial scheme totalled \$2,935,015.39 for the quarter ended December 31, 1957, compared with \$2,453,577.05 in the preceding quarter. The higher increase was due to amendments to the Act, effective November 1, 1957, increasing the maximum allowance from \$46 to \$55 a month and the amounts of maximum income allowed. Since the inception of the Act, the federal Government has contributed \$20,616,304.18.

At December 31, 1957, the average monthly allowance in the provinces paying a maximum of \$46 a month ranged from

\$42.60 to \$45.23. In Newfoundland, which pays a maximum of \$40 a month, the average was \$39.91. The average monthly allowance in the provinces paying a maximum of \$55 a month ranged from \$52.64 to \$54.73.

117,283 Dwelling Units Completed Last Year

Despite a sharp upturn in starts on the construction of new dwelling units in December, starts in the full year 1957 were about 4 per cent below the 1956 total.

Starts in December rose to 8,241 from 4,074 in the same month of 1956. In the full 12 months, starts were estimated at 122,340, compared with 127,311 in 1956.

At the end of July 1957, starts were down 18 per cent from a year earlier, but since then the gap narrowed steadily.

Completions dropped to 10,472 units in December from 12,455 a year earlier and to 117,283 in the full year from 135,700.

Because of the sharp rise in starts in December, the number of units in various stages of construction at year's end was up almost 6 per cent, to 72,573 from 68,579. At the end of November this total was 3 per cent below a year earlier.

In the United States, starts in 1957 numbered 1,039,200, the lowest number since 1949 and a drop of 7 per cent from the 1956 total. December starts declined a little more than usual to 62,000, slightly below the December 1956 total.

Last year's private total amounted to 989,700 units, the first time since 1949 that it was below the million mark.

Miss Barbara Costello, Labour Economist, Dies

Miss Barbara Costello, well-known and highly regarded economist with the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour for 32 years, died suddenly last month at the age of 53 years.

Born in Alexandria, Ont., daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Francis Thomas Costello, she was graduated from Queen's University with a B.A. degree and from St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, with a Bachelor of Sociology degree.

During the Second World War she was active in the Canadian Red Cross Society.

In recognition of her long and faithful service with the Department, in 1953 she received the Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal.

Manitoba Federation Submits Annual Brief

Sweeping legislative changes were requested in a brief presented to the Manitoba Government by the Manitoba Federation of Labour. The brief also complained that suggestions made the year before had not been implemented.

Some of the requests made in the new brief are as follows:

—Supplementary allowances of \$20 per month for persons on both old age security pensions and old age assistance.

—A comprehensive health service insurance providing "complete health care, including preventive and diagnostic as well as curative and rehabilitative services by physicians, surgeons and other specialists, hospital and other agencies".

—Consideration of an interim report from the Turgeon Commission studying the Workmen's Compensation Act to allow for legislation at this session to provide increased allowances for widows and their children and to cover employees in retail, wholesale and hospital jobs.

—Establishment of a barbers' fair wage board.

—Appointment of a full-time minister of labour.

The Government was urged to allot contracts to firms having union agreements.

No areas of Manitoba should be excluded from provisions of the Hours and Conditions of Work Act, or the Employment Standards Act, the brief declared.

The Federation also noted that it doubted the Government's right to enact restrictive legislation against electioneering or spreading of propaganda in an attempt to influence voters for or against a trade union seeking certification.

Newfoundland Federation Urges Ban on Injunctions

Legislation to prohibit the use of injunctions in connection with labour disputes; a joint commission consisting of government, management, and labour representatives to help solve the unemployment problem; and a government investigation into the interest-charging practices of finance companies were among the measures urged by the Newfoundland Federation of Labour in a brief recently presented to the provincial Government.

"The Federation requests the government for legislation to prohibit the use of injunctions in connection with a labour dispute, at least until both sides of the matter have been considered," the brief

said, pointing out that the intervention of the courts and the "heavy hand" of the law in industrial disputes have sometimes resulted in long periods of bitterness and unrest in relations between labour and management.

In requesting the establishment of a commission on unemployment the Federation said, "This year, because of the mild recession which has swept across North America and due to the influence of several local setbacks, the number of jobless in Newfoundland is to be higher than any time since Confederation." It contended that "this tri-partite commission would at least be a starting point at which all three forces could combine to attack the unemployment problem."

The Federation complained that, by advertising easy means of obtaining money, finance companies "annually ensnare" a great many wage-earners, of whom they mult much money in interest charges. It urged investigation so that some measures of restrictive legislation might be enacted to protect "the unwary borower from high interest charges".

Other requests of the Federation included:

—Completion in 1958 of the Trans-Canada Highway.

—Investigation into working conditions of employees in some fish plants, where the workers were said to be required to put up with long hours, few benefits and generally backward working conditions.

—Enactment of labour legislation including a Vacations With Pay Act, an Equal Pay for Equal Work Act, an Hours of Work Act, and a Fair Employment Practices Act.

—Acceptance by the government of the federal Government's proposal for a jointly financed scheme of hospital care and diagnostic treatment.

N.B. Federation Submits 1st Brief since Merger

A request for provision of funds to municipalities for public assistance in cases where unemployment insurance had expired and persons were unable to obtain work was contained in the New Brunswick Federation of Labour's first official brief to the provincial cabinet early in February.

The New Brunswick Federation of Labour was created last year with the merger of the former New Brunswick Federation of Labour and the New Brunswick Council of Labour. It claims a membership of 50,000 workers in 250 locals throughout the province.

Among other requests the Federation brief asked the provincial Government to take action on improving housing conditions, on the Chignecto Canal, and on recommended changes in the province's Labour Relations Act.

Federation President James A. Whitebone lead the labour delegation, which asked that the provincial Government proceed with any contemplated work as soon as possible to aid employment. The labour body urged the Government to encourage full processing of raw materials within the province, and that a concerted effort be made to assist in securing federal shipbuilding contracts for the dry dock at Saint John.

Housing Commission

Dealing with housing, the brief requested the setting-up of a housing commission, which would co-operate with municipalities in improving housing conditions. There was a wide field, the brief said, for the clearance of substandard housing in New Brunswick.

An early start was urged on the Chignecto Canal, which would cross the narrow isthmus between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The labour group said the canal was "essential to New Brunswick's survival as a shipping province and to future industrial developments".

Despite assurances to the contrary, the brief said, "we are of the conviction inauguration of the St. Lawrence waterways system will divert from our New Brunswick seaports large quantities of shipping that have provided a vital link in the economic structure of the province".

The Federation said it was further concerned about an announcement that consideration is being given to a free port in Newfoundland for Atlantic shipping. "Establishment of such a port would be nothing less than disastrous for New Brunswick's shipping industry," the brief said.

A major part of the brief was devoted to recommended changes in the province's Labour Relations Act. It asked, among other things, for:

—A change in the method of conducting representation votes in union applications for certification, and an amendment to guard against outside pressure in decertification applications by unions;

—Inclusion of provincial government departments under the Act and the granting to unions of government employees the same bargaining rights as those in private industry;

—Provision for a voluntary revocable check-off of union dues, and provision to

prevent employers from attempting to influence employees against the unions during working hours;

—Amendment to eliminate discrimination against municipal and civic employees.

—Authority for the Labour Board to enforce its decisions and rulings.

The Federation also called for:

—The Workmen's Compensation Board to administer and supervise a provincial safety code in industry.

—Consideration by the provincial Government of an expanded system of financial aid to local and municipal governments so that no child would be denied the opportunity of obtaining an adequate education, and extension of free school book distribution to include Grade 13.

—Extension of apprentice training to include the trade of stationary engineer.

—Early implementation by the province of the National Health Insurance Plan.

—An increase in Mother's Allowance from \$80 to \$125 a month.

—Extension of workmen's compensation to cover all those who work for wages, and an increase in benefits to 85 per cent of the injured workman's income.

—An Equal Pay for Equal Work Act;

—A two-week paid vacation for all workers in occupations which do not now provide paid vacations.

The Federation expressed opposition to compulsory arbitration in labour disputes, and asked that the Judiciary Act be amended to make it mandatory for a judge to hear both parties in a labour dispute before granting an injunction.

1957 Farm Cash Income Declines 5 Per Cent

Cash income from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous year's Prairie grain crops in 1957 amounted to an estimated \$2,534,800,000, about 5 per cent below the preceding year's \$2,662,100,000 but 7.5 per cent above 1955's \$2,357,100,000, the Bureau of Statistics reported.

The decline, the Bureau said, could be attributed largely to lower returns from the sale of grains, poultry and eggs and to smaller participation payments.

The all-time high cash income estimate was established in 1952, when it reached \$2,849,300,000.

Supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in 1957 amounted to \$1,900,000 as against \$5,000,000 in 1956 and \$33,300,000 in 1955.

N.S. Federation Urges Compensation Changes

Comprehensive changes in workmen's compensation, and a greater fight against unemployment through the combined efforts of the provincial and federal Governments, were requested by the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour in its annual brief to the provincial Legislature.

The brief also urged action to stop the "liquidation" of the Canadian Merchant Marine, a stepped-up shipbuilding program, bigger royalties on gypsum, full pay for workers on jury duty, new rent control legislation and a series of changes in the Trade Union Act.

Recommended changes in compensation to workmen included: a maximum pension based on 100 per cent of earnings, with a ceiling of \$5,000 and a minimum payment of \$150 monthly instead of \$100; an end to the five-day waiting period; a minimum payment of \$100, instead of \$50, to widows or dependent widowers, with an allowance for each child; and higher pensions for accidents that occurred before 1952.

On certification procedures, the NSFL requested that certification be automatic when the applicant union had signed up a majority in the bargaining unit; a 25-day limit for labour board hearings; and an absolute ban on company unions.

The brief also urged that labour standards be improved by legislation that will provide: a minimum wage of \$1 an hour for men; the five-day, 40-hour week; and two weeks paid vacation after one year of service.

Mine Workers Urge Steps Against Unemployment

Processing of gypsum in the province "to provide work for Nova Scotians"; expansion of the facilities at the trade training school in North Sydney; and the opening of a new mine in Pictou County were among the requests in the annual brief of the United Mine Workers, District 26, to the Nova Scotia Cabinet.

The brief called for "immediate measures to alleviate the very serious unemployment situation now prevailing in Cumberland, Pictou and Inverness Counties" and for "more positive action" to relieve general unemployment.

The delegation, headed by District President Tom McLachlan, asked for research into the dust problem in highly mechanized mines and stricter enforcement of the safety

section of the Coal Mines Regulation Act dealing with the protection of electric cables.

The brief urged investigation of the possibility of securing coal markets in Ontario, where a large thermal power generator is being considered at Hamilton, and called sales policies "hitherto lackadaisical".

Both federal and provincial governments, the brief said, had enacted emergency measures in Pictou and Cumberland Counties, but such measures were only short-term ones carrying no guarantee the coal industry would be maintained.

The union warned that the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Trans-Canada pipeline could threaten the Quebec market for Nova Scotia coal—a market which it said absorbed 43.4 per cent of the province's total production. "We cannot afford to wait until either or both of these projects is completed before assessing what effect they are going to have on this part of the country."

Transportation of American coal into Canada "at bargain-counter rates" along the Seaway was seen as a threat to the coal industry. American carriers bringing ore from Canada to the United States would not return empty, the brief said, "and the logical cargo is cheap American coal".

The union said it had asked the federal Government on several occasions to give some positive indication of the effect of the Seaway on Maritime industry but has received "no reply of any significance".

The brief praised the provincial Government for its long-range proposals to stimulate industrial expansion. It felt that both levels of government were "now determined to make a bid for more and cheaper power and to make a more extensive use of coal".

An amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act which would provide that insulation of all system power circuits be measured and recorded every two years was asked in the brief. A review of sections dealing with diesel locomotives was also asked.

The union requested an interim report from the Royal Commission on Workmen's Compensation on Section 91 of the Act, which provides different arrangements for medical care for coal miners than are provided for workers in other industries.

Requested changes in the Compensation Act were for an increase in the benefits from 70 to 75 per cent, with maximum salary allowance set at \$3000, the inclusion of pneumoconiosis—a disease resulting from dust inhalation—as a compensable disease, the granting of a Board hearing

within 30 days for any worker, raising of pensions allowed in former years to the current rates and for the reduction in the waiting period from five to two days.

The brief asked for an increase in the \$20,000 now allotted for rehabilitation of injured workers, and for the establishment of a board of three doctors to handle cases where there are conflicting opinions between the workman's doctor and the doctor retained by the employer.

At a meeting with Nova Scotia's Highways Minister G. I. Smith following the presentation of their annual brief, the union delegation requested further work be done on secondary roads serving mines in Cape Breton and Inverness Counties.

IWA Still Talking Merger With Pulp, Sulphite Workers

At the 21st annual convention of the British Columbia District of the International Woodworkers of America last month in Vancouver, it was announced that fresh negotiations are to be held soon to try to bring a merger between that union and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

A resolution adopted by the 200 delegates declared that the recent strike of pulp and paper workers had demonstrated the need for a merger, and urged that this should take place "at the earliest possible date".

Walter Allen, member of the International Board, said that although the matter had been discussed for several years nothing had been achieved. He thought that the reason for this lack of progress was that the international representatives of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers did not want a merger. He believed, however, that the rank-and-file of the unions were ready to join forces, and that the international officers of the IWA favoured it.

Joe Morris, District President of the IWA, said, however, that "the bulk of the Pulp and Sulphite people are outside of areas where the IWA is organized" and "have probably never heard of the IWA and probably see no relationship between their organization and ours". Although the problem seemed simple in B.C., the main task was to create basic understanding between separate organizations, he said.

Most IWA locals are openly advocating a demand for a 10-per-cent wage increase when the existing coastal region forest agreement expires on June 14, and the delegates at the convention seemed to support such a demand. Mr. Morris told them

"not to surrender to panic reasoning" but vigorously to seek a big wage increase. Union officials and members assert that this year's wage demand will really be "in the public interest". President Morris said that "the wage income distributed as a result of our bargaining is the main lubricant for cash business done in B.C."

The union also announced that it has built up a strike fund of \$1,585,000 to back up its demands. The convention, however, voted against increasing the strike fund assessment for IWA members. The present assessment is \$1 a month, and it had been suggested that this should be raised to \$2 until the fund had been increased to \$5,000,000.

The union's district executive is to study a proposal to enable all striking members to receive strike pay of \$10 a week for single men and \$15 a week for married men. At present those on strike can get relief only if they are able to prove that they are in actual need of the money.

Other resolutions passed by the convention approved:

—A request to the federal Government for an outright ban on immigration because of the unemployment situation.

—An increase of \$1,000 in income tax exemptions.

—A request for a federal law to make it illegal for an employer to discriminate against older workers in hiring.

—A suggestion that power development in salmon-bearing rivers should be prohibited.

The delegates voted against asking the provincial Government to enact legislation to protect small logging operators.

The executive will study a proposal that future conventions be held in the fall rather than in the winter.

The possibility of setting up an industry-wide medical insurance plan on a co-operative basis will be investigated by the union.

Delegates expressed the opinion that the union should take a leading part in encouraging the establishment of co-operative stores throughout the province.

Civil Service Accident Claims Rise in January

Accident claims received by the Government Employees Compensation Branch during January numbered 1,490, an increase of 221 from December's 1,269 but a decrease of 60 from the 1,550 received in January 1957.

AFL-CIO Council Fixes Deadline for Clean-up

The midwinter meeting of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, held early in February at Miami Beach, took measures to enforce the ethical practices code of the Federation, to end featherbedding in the construction industry (see below) to stop inter-union boycotts, and to deal with a jurisdictional dispute between the United Automobile Workers and some of the unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department.

The Council set April 15 as a deadline for compliance with the provisions of the ethical practices code and authorized an enquiry into the affairs of the International Union of Operating Engineers—this in spite of the resignation a day or two before of the union's president, William E. Maloney—and an other enquiry to investigate charges of corrupt control against the International Jewelry Workers' Union.

The Council emphasized Labour's belief that reforms and safeguards established by organized labour itself would be more effective than regulation from without by proposed federal legislation.

The dispute between the UAW and the metal trades unions concerned the right to represent some 2,000 workers in a new guided-missile plant in Denver. The UAW, which represents employees in the company's main plant in Baltimore, negotiated an extension to the contract to cover the Denver employees. Some of the metal trades unions, contending that the latter wanted to be represented by them, applied to the National Labor Relations Board for a vote on the question.

George Meany, AFL-CIO President, announced the appointment of two of the Federation's vice presidents to try to effect a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

The Council refused a request by David J. McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers, for suspension of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, which he accused of defying an order of the Federation to stop boycotting goods made by members of the Steelworkers. The Council instead named David L. Cole to act as an umpire under the Federation's no-raiding machinery. He is to make recommendations to the Council at its next meeting on April 29.

The Council unanimously approved the call for another round of wage increases as part of a program for "putting Americans back to work". The program also urges a vast expansion in federal expenditure for national defence, foreign economic aid, and measures to stimulate the economy.

Building Unions Pledge To End Featherbedding

After three years of joint study of the question, the National Constructors Association and the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO have reached an agreement that is intended to encourage full use of labour-saving machinery, and to wipe out wasteful practices that arose in the construction industry in the United States during and after World War II under the influence of wartime prosperity and a shortage of skilled labour.

The National Constructors Association represents an estimated 90 per cent of heavy construction employers in the United States, and the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO represents 18 craft unions in the construction industry, with an aggregate of some 3,000,000 members.

Although the employers directly concerned represent heavy construction, the agreement will apply to all phases of construction in which the craft unions have contracts, including house building. The Building Trades Department has given notice to this effect to all its member unions.

The text of the 10-point employer-union code issued by the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO to its affiliated unions is as follows:

1. The selection of craft foremen or craft general foremen, over workmen of their respective crafts, shall be entirely the responsibility of the employer.
2. The welding torch is a tool of the trade having jurisdiction over the work being welded. Craftsmen using the welding torch shall perform any of the work of their trade, and shall work under the supervision of the craft foremen.
3. Workmen shall be at their regular place of work at the starting time and shall remain at their place of work until the regular quitting time.
4. There shall be no limit on production of workmen nor restriction on the full use of proper tools or equipment and there shall not be any task or piece work.
5. Payment of excessive daily travel allowances or subsistence shall be discouraged.
6. Jurisdictional disputes shall be settled in accordance with the procedures established by the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO or in special cases as agreed and established by two or more international unions without interruption of work or delay to the job.

7. So-called area practices, not part of collective bargaining agreements, should not be recognized nor should they be enforced.

8. Slowdowns, forcing of overtime, spread-work tactics, stand-by crews and feather-bedding practices have been and are condemned.

9. Stewards shall be qualified workmen performing work of their craft. There shall be no non-working stewards.

10. There shall be no strikes, work stoppages, or lockouts during the processing of any grievances or disputes in accordance with the manner prescribed in the local or national agreement.

Proceedings of Parliament of Labour Interest

Health Insurance

January 27

Newfoundland will enter the national health scheme on July 1, 1958; Nova Scotia has indicated a desire to enter into the scheme, Health Minister J. Waldo Monteith replied to a question by R. J. McCleave (Halifax).

January 28

Manitoba will participate in the national health plan, Health Minister Monteith told the House, but it is doubtful that the province would be ready to operate on July 1 of this year.

Coal for Japan

January 28

The Government may give consideration to the proposal that Canadian coal be sold to Japan, Trade Minister Churchill told J. A. Byrne (Kootenay East), who suggested the plan as a means to help Canadian miners.

Unemployment Figures

January 29

The numbers of persons registered at January 9, 1958 and at January 10, 1957 at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the province of Ontario and at local offices serving the areas of Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, North Bay and Pembroke, Labour Minister Michael Starr said, were as follows (1957 figures in parentheses): Province of Ontario 241,926 (151,079), Toronto 55,364 (38,351), Hamilton 19,159 (9,875), Windsor 16,246 (8,277), North Bay 3,063 (1,895), and Pembroke 2,541 (1,674). W. J. Henderson (Kingston) asked the question.

Mine Safety

January 29

If circumstances warrant it, a board of inquiry will be set up to check on safety precautions taken in mines in the Blind River area, Labour Minister Starr replied to

a question from J. A. Byrne (Kootenay East) in which he suggested that safety regulations in mines in the area were not being enforced, according to union representations made to him.

Vacations With Pay

January 29

Bill No. 16, introduced by Labour Minister Starr, passed following second and third readings. It provides for one week's vacation with pay after one year's service, and two weeks' vacation with pay after two years of service for employees under federal jurisdiction, unless they are already enjoying a better arrangement. The bill is retroactive two years.

Diesel Royal Commission

February 1

"The report should be tabled today or Monday," Labour Minister Starr told J. A. Byrne (Kootenay East), who inquired about the Kellock Royal Commission report on the use of firemen on diesel locomotives, which matter has been under dispute between the CPR and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (CLC).

Employment of U.S. Citizens

February 1

Labour Minister Starr advised the House that some experts on gas conversion equipment had come into Canada from the United States to instruct Canadians in the task. They would all be leaving Canada by May 15, with exception of one or two foremen or executives. He was answering a question asked by the member for Vancouver-Kingsway.

Dissolution of Parliament

The Twenty-third Parliament was dissolved on Saturday, February 1, 1958, by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General.

Royal Commission Report on Firemen on Diesel Locomotives

Firemen not required on diesel engines in freight and yard service, railway's proposed treatment of displaced firemen is fair, and payment of differentials to firemen should be dropped, Commissioners state

The Royal Commission on Employment of Firemen on Diesel Locomotives in Freight and Yard Service on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in its report published early last month, gave an unqualified answer to the three questions placed before it by the order-in-council under which it was appointed.

The report, which was concurred in by all three members of the Commission, stated: (a) that the firemen in question were not required; (b) that the company's proposal regarding the treatment of the firemen who would be displaced should be adopted; and (c) that the extra payments to firemen known as "arbitraries" and the "mountain differential" should be dropped, and that the "valley differential" should be substituted for the latter.

The Commission consisted of Mr. Justice Roy L. Kellock of the Supreme Court of Canada, Chairman; and Mr. Justice Campbell C. McLaurin of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta and Mr. Justice Jean Martineau of the Court of Queen's Bench for Quebec, members.

The Commission considered the need for firemen on diesel locomotives in freight and yard service in connection with the passing of signals to the engineer, lookout duty, mechanical assistance in the running of the locomotive, and relieving the engineer "in time of need".

Of what was originally the main duty of the firemen, *viz.*, that of keeping the locomotive supplied with fuel for producing steam, the report says that whereas in 1930 a fireman had to shovel as much as 28 tons of coal into an engine in 12 hours, this work has now been entirely eliminated.

As hand-fired engines have given way to stoker-fired and oil-burning ones, the time required for the performance of the fireman's primary responsibility has decreased. With the substitution of diesel power for steam and the development of the diesel locomotive to its present status of complete automatic power production, the former duty of the fireman with regard to power production has been eliminated. This is a matter no longer in dispute.

Transmission of Signals

"One of the Brotherhood's submissions, made at the beginning of the sittings, was that the fireman 'is there to receive and transmit signals when they can most safely and most efficiently be given on his side of the engine', i.e., on the left-hand side, as the engineer rides on the right-hand side of the cab and the fireman on the left," the report says.

Commenting on this contention, the Commission says, "It is common ground that the normal and preferable practice is for the engineer himself to see the hand signal whether given by the yardman or trainman with whom it originates or to whom it is relayed by one or more of the ground crew." It goes on to state that although the company has at times "condoned the practice of using the fireman as a signal passer," this was not the "proper practice"; and that "the evidence establishes that any economy of time secured in any particular instance by a departure from the normal practice is not sufficient to be of major concern to the company".

There are a few locations—limited to the Toronto terminals—where it has been physically impossible to give signals to the engineer without using the fireman, the report says. But the company now has or proposes to put into operation dual control locomotives, in which the engineman can operate from either the left or the right side. This, the Commission says, will meet the difficulty.

In addition to providing dual control locomotives in these situations, the company proposes, if firemen are eliminated, to equip diesel freight trains operating in the western part of Alberta and in British Columbia with radio communication between the locomotive and the tail end.

Lookout Duty

"It is claimed by the Brotherhood that firemen have been able to avert accidents to persons and property, or at least to lessen the damage from such accidents, by bringing to the attention of the engineer

the fact of the presence of persons or vehicles approaching or being upon the railway right-of-way," the report says.

Much of the evidence given in support of this contention, the Commission says, unwarrantably assumed that neither the trainman nor the engineman would have seen such persons or vehicles had not the fireman done so.

"In the case of a train approaching a crossing, there is little the engineer can do to avert or lessen the consequences of an accident where a person or a vehicle enters upon the tracks when they should not do so, unless it is moving at a slow rate of speed," the report says.

In answer to an argument of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen that "foolproof" operation required the presence of a fireman or helper on the left side of the engine to keep a lookout on that side, the Commission says, "This argument is in our opinion not supportable. A duty to make operations foolproof cannot be imposed on a railway any more than upon the operators of trucks or buses.

In our opinion where an engine going over the road is manned by two men, in either freight or passenger service, one on each side of the cab, nothing more can reasonably be required of a railway for the protection of the unwary whether trespassers or not, when such a locomotive is running on its own right-of-way and is steered by a flange on a steel rail.

"It is only on this continent that three men are to be found in the cab of a locomotive," it adds.

Of yard operations, the Commission explains that, "locomotives are operated under the control of the ground crew, it being their responsibility to ensure, by the giving or withholding of the appropriate signal, that the engine does not move unless it can do so safely. It is equally the engineman's responsibility, even when moving under the control of a yardman's signal, to keep his own lookout and to stop if the signal disappears from view."

The report remarks that the increasing use of diesel locomotives has largely eliminated the steam and smoke which used to obscure the view. Although the practice of "going high" on cars is "even now an everyday occurrence in the lives of yardmen and trainmen," when weather conditions render this practice unsafe it merely means that the "number of cars in the cuts being moved requires to be reduced," the report says.

Mechanical Assistance

Although at times in the past the company has required firemen to make certain inspections of their locomotives, the mechanical improvements that have now been

made in diesel locomotives and various measures that are now taken by the company to provide for inspection and maintenance by shop employees have rendered such duties superfluous, the report states.

As a result of these maintenance methods, coupled with the improvement and development of the locomotive itself as already mentioned, the company has removed from the engine crew any responsibility for maintenance or repair, with the exception that in road service, in the event of engine failure, an engineman may perform certain minor maintenance work under the direction of a mechanical officer. Engine crews are not even supplied with any tools for the purpose of making repairs.

Relief of Enginemen

The Brotherhood contended that the fireman is necessary to replace the engineer "in time of need"; that is, if the latter becomes incapacitated through illness or fatigue, or is for any reason temporarily obliged to leave his place at the controls.

"Cases of sudden complete incapacity while on duty do occur, but on the evidence before us very infrequently," the Commission says. "If the incapacity should occur on a road freight engine driven without a fireman, it would be brought to a stop either automatically by the dead man control, if so equipped, or by the head-end trainman opening the emergency valve, which is on all such locomotives and is easy to use." Road delay from such instances would be rare and not of any appreciable importance in the over-all operations of the railway, the Commission declared.

Should the incapacity occur on a yard engine while moving about a yard, the engine, if equipped with a dead man control, would be brought to a stop within seconds. Even if not so equipped, the evidence adduced by the company suggests that no damage is to be anticipated beyond what might occur in the case of a heavy coupling, as the speed of a yard engine is slow, six m.p.h. or less.

All locomotives used in passenger service on the Canadian Pacific are equipped with dead man control and by the end of the present year it will also have been installed on all road freight engines, the report pointed out. "It is not the present intention of the Canadian Pacific to so equip its yard engines."

Although all the operational officers of the company who gave evidence, with one exception, considered that the dead man control was not necessary on yard engines, the Commission came to the conclusion that yard locomotives on the Canadian Pacific should also be equipped with this device, "as the sudden incapacity of an engineman might result in the fouling of a main track or other untoward eventualities."

European Observations

The Commission visited certain countries in Europe "where both diesel and electric engines in yard and freight service are employed, in varying circumstances, with fewer operational employees than on the Canadian Pacific". It made first-hand observations in England, France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

In all these countries, the report says, diesel or electric locomotives, or both, are operated in some types of service with one man alone in the cab. In the United Kingdom multiple-unit electric cars in passenger service are operated in this way, and in the Netherlands "all yard, freight and passenger locomotives, both diesel and electric, are operated by the engineman alone in the cab".

The union's counsel argued, however, that certain differences between the operations of these European railways and those of the Canadian Pacific ought to be taken into account. Notwithstanding this, the Commission finds that "operations as carried on by the European railways cannot be dismissed as irrelevant to the question before us. In our opinion they are very relevant and significant and constitute, as counsel for the Brotherhood very properly admitted, a serious obstacle to the position of his clients on the main question before us."

Treatment of Displaced Firemen

During the course of the hearings the company made a proposal regarding the treatment of firemen who would be displaced if they were removed from freight and yard diesel locomotives. It proposed that firemen, numbering about 1,900, who had seniority starting before April 1, 1953 should in general continue to be employed as before, with preservation of their seniority rights for promotion to enginemen in their turn.

Firemen, numbering about 480, whose seniority began later than March 31, 1953 but prior to April 1, 1956 would be offered alternative employment as trainmen or yardmen, and their existing seniority rights as firemen would be preserved.

The remaining firemen, numbering about 100, whose seniority date is later than March 31, 1956, would be given preference over new applicants for employment with the Canadian Pacific. By the time these men entered the service of the company it had notified the Brotherhood that it intended to terminate the employment of firemen on diesel locomotives in freight and yard service.

The company estimates that removal of the fireman from diesel locomotives in freight and yard service would result in a current

annual saving of \$5,746,000, and ultimately, when the system becomes completely dieselized, in an annual saving of \$11,581,000. In 1956 the net railway operating income of the Canadian Pacific was \$41,336,000. The company further estimates that its proposal will cost in excess of \$38,000,000 because 10 years will expire before employees who would be protected thereby are absorbed as passenger firemen or enginemen.

The Commission thought the company's proposal a fair one. "Had it not been made we might well not have gone so far," it reported.

The proposal takes care, in one way or another, of all firemen who had reason to believe when they joined the company that their job was permanent. Firemen employed since April 1, 1956 accepted employment with knowledge of its possible termination, the Commission pointed out.

"We therefore adopt the Company's proposal as our answer to the second question referred to us."

Arbitraries and Mountain Differential

Arbitraries are certain periods of time allowed to firemen before the beginning and at the end of a shift in yard service and of a trip in road service, for which payment has been arbitrarily fixed by agreement. The Commission states that owing to changes in the types of locomotives used and in methods of maintenance, "the evidence requires, in our opinion, a finding that arbitraries have become, on the whole, unrealistic and should be dropped and that firemen be paid from the moment they are ordered to report for duty until they book in at the completion of a shift or trip."

The mountain differential is an additional payment to firemen of 82 cents a day of 100 miles in passenger service, and 75 cents a day in freight service, when they are working on certain parts of the system designated as mountain territory. These stretches of line amount altogether to 473.4 miles, all but five miles of which are in British Columbia.

On the rest of the system in British Columbia a "valley differential" of 9 cents a day over the standard rate is paid.

The mountain differential was originally intended to compensate firemen for the more arduous work, greater danger, and slower speeds which prevailed in mountain territory. The Commission finds that owing to the introduction of diesels and the improvement of the track throughout this region there is no longer any justification for the continuance of the mountain differential. It gives its opinion that the agreement between the Brotherhood and the Company should be modified so as to abolish the mountain differential and substitute for it the valley one.

40th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Construction Association

CCA expects to equal 1957 volume of building but urges expansion of provisions of National Housing Act to help the industry. Reports on housing, apprenticeship and labour relations presented to delegates

While the Canadian Construction Association does not expect to do more building this year than last, it does expect to equal 1957 volume, it was predicted at the Association's 40th annual meeting, in Quebec at the end of January. In 1957, some 118,000 housing units alone were completed and total income amounted to a little less than seven billion dollars.

Expansion of the provisions of the National Housing Act would help the industry, the meeting agreed.

Among other things, the meeting heard reports on housing, apprenticeship and labour relations.

Guest speaker at the banquet was Hon. Howard Green, Minister of Public Works.

President for 1958 is Harold John Ball, President of Ball Brothers Limited, Kitchener, Ont. He succeeds Tullis N. Carter, The Carter Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Housing

"The terms of the Canadian (housing) legislation are more stringent than the equivalent legislation in the United States, where down payments and carrying charges are lower," the CCA committee on housing reported. "Mortgages can be obtained on existing houses, and mortgage interest and municipal taxes may be reduced for income tax purposes.

"If, as is hoped, additional mortgage funds become more readily available in 1958, it is strongly recommended that serious consideration be given to adoption of such measures."

Labour Relations

In the field of labour relations, Ralph C. Pybus, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and a construction man himself, told delegates that the strike, so much a part of today's industrial scene, will become obsolete.

He didn't foresee the disappearance of the strike immediately, but he envisaged its disappearance through the evolution of community relations.

I believe that there is a growing awareness of the need and desire for co-operation and acceptance of responsibilities and forward-seeing, sane and level-headed leadership in labour unions and industry.

The strike weapon, as well as the lockout bludgeon, I believe will soon become outmoded relics of the day when weapons were thought to be justified.

When bargaining in good faith and when fairness and equity break down, surely the rule of law and justice must intervene and a settlement made with due consideration for the rights and interests of all.

Our governments will establish what I believe to be the necessary industrial courts and the necessary accompanying economy advisory councils just as soon as we Canadians press for them.

The Committee on Labour Relations informed the conference that the increasing strength, wealth and numbers of building trades unions have caused the rate of incidence of labour disputes and difficulties to increase substantially and at an accelerating rate, particularly in recent years. Some of the difficulties encountered are as follows:

Illegal work stoppages, costly compromises on the part of contractors because of threat of an illegal strike, jurisdictional disputes resulting in either illegal work stoppages or expensive compromises on the part of contractors as a result of coercion, picketing where no strike exists or picketing where an illegal strike is taking place, sympathetic strikes—the refusal of unions to cross a picket line despite the fact that such refusal is in contravention of their existing agreements—action of certain unions in restraint of trade, signing of agreements by contractors under threat of strike with non-certified unions which do not represent the majority of the employees concerned, the absence of uniformity in most areas in the termination dates of union agreements thereby multiplying the possibilities of labour-management disputes and prolonging the threat to the stability of labour relations in any area.

To correct the avowed situation the committee suggested the following action by the CCA:

—Continuing intensive activity locally, provincially and nationally to obtain amendments to existing labour legislation that will place the employer in the construction industry in an equitable position with that of the unions;

—Unity of planning and action by employer groups to make full use of existing legislation, inequitable as it may be, making every effort to see that maximum penalties are levied for violations of such legislation;

—Continuing activity in the field of public relations to ensure the publicizing of all illegal actions on the part of trade unions so that the public and the authorities will realize the necessity for amendments to labour legislation in the construction industry and the need for the enforcement of such laws.

Apprenticeship

The committee on apprenticeship informed the conference that during 1957 further progress was made, with a registration of 8,224 in the training programs of the construction trades, an increase of 7 per cent over 1956.

It was agreed, however, that in some trades there were not sufficient apprentices to meet the foreseeable needs of the industry. The committee suggested three steps to assure registration of a greater number of apprentices into the building trades. It urged that:

1. Local apprenticeship committees become more active, and promote and encourage apprenticeship;

2. Careful selection of candidates be considered most important, noting that if employers get keen, intelligent boys they will probably show continual interest in apprenticeship;

3. Employers must take an interest in their apprentices and, by ensuring that their superintendents and foremen do likewise, make the whole company apprenticeship-conscious.

Wintertime Construction

The wintertime construction committee reported that employment of construction workers for the 1957-58 winter period was at record levels, indicating that there was more construction going on across the country than in any previous winter.

The Committee suggested that the main credit for the fact "should properly go to the federal Department of Labour for its national publicity program and the organization of local citizens' committees by branches of the National Employment Service."

However, many other organizations across the country deserved much credit

for the success of the winter work program the Committee observed, some of which were:

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Labour Congress, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, Canadian Legion, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Engineering Institute of Canada, National House Builders' Association, and Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Hon. Howard Green

Hon. Howard Green, Minister of Public Works, informed the delegates of some of the building plans of the federal Government that would be of particular interest to members of the CCA.

Among the government projects, said Mr. Green, were such matters as the blowing up of Ripple Rock; the moving of the town site of Aklavik, in which connection he expressed the hope that before too long he hoped to see a road from Aklavik to Dawson City.

Referring to the Trans-Canada Highway, the Minister said, in part, "I have been doing my best to get it built and now it is my responsibility to see that it is finished off." He noted that only two main gaps now remain in the road—one in British Columbia, and another on the north shore of Lake Superior from Agawa, a hundred miles north of Sault Ste. Marie, to Marathon.

He noted that the Department of Public Works builds 175 to 200 buildings in various parts of Canada each year; the Department helps to erect bridges, causeways, harbours, breakwaters, and defence establishments.

The Minister spoke of the success in the construction of modest priced homes in Canada, a project of mutual interest to the Government, the CCA and the people of Canada.

President's Address

In his presidential address, Tullis N. Carter, of Toronto, noted that an easing of "tight" money gives promise of larger municipal and housing programs in 1958. He noted that the Minister of Public Works had expressed the hope that 140,000 units will be started this year.

Mr. Tullis expected that this year the association would find "a good volume of construction accompanied by the situation whereby capacity has surpassed the demand for construction services. This will likely mean that the industry will see increased efficiency."

Referring to taxation, Mr. Tullis noted that all the Association's problems have not been physical ones. "Many are fiscal. If you agree with me that the real mark of success in contracting is to operate at a profit, the federal Government's taxation statistics do not give a very encouraging picture.

"The figures for 1955 were published recently and reported that 27 per cent of incorporated construction companies operated at a loss."

The CCA President had a word to say about the Government's immigration policies, which he noted would likely be "somewhat controversial". Mr. Tullis said:

At this time of the year with seasonal unemployment in industries such as ours and appreciable layoffs in a number of others, there is quite naturally a clamour for public works and a serious curtailment to our immigration program.

I certainly have no quarrel with expanded public works programs, provided they are

not uneconomical...but are ones that are an investment in Canada's future... However, when it comes to suggestions that immigration be cut off virtually to a standstill I become concerned about the effect that such policies, designed to meet short-term problems, will have on long-term policies designed to expand our economy and improve our living standards.

If a country with rich natural resources—and Canada is so blessed—wishes to grow, immigration should continue at a relatively high level. In fact, the future prospects of many of those now employed may well depend on the additional job opportunities provided by the larger market of a larger population.

Election of Officers

In the election of officers, Harold John Ball, President of Ball Brothers Limited, Kitchener, Ont., was named to succeed Tullis Carter as President.

E. V. Gage and J. E. Harrington, both of Montreal, were elected Vice Presidents.

Successful Rehabilitation—IV

Fourth in a series of articles on successful rehabilitation through co-ordination of community's services, matching of person to the job

The following article is the fourth in a series. Written by Gordon A. MacDonald, Special Placements Officer, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Halifax, it was based on files in the National Employment Service office there.

The purpose of this series is to provide examples of success in rehabilitation that can be achieved through co-ordination of rehabilitation services throughout a community. These articles will illustrate that the particular demands of any job, the unique combination of skill, aptitudes and attitude required in the worker, can often be met by a disabled person, not by coincidence but because of a previous matching of the person to the job.

One of the many case histories on the files of the Special Placements Division of the Halifax Local Office of the National Employment Service is that of a severely maimed lad we shall call Bill. Bill first came into the Halifax office about two years ago seeking employment or assistance in any form. It was quite obvious that he had been distraught for some time and badly needed help.

He walked rather clumsily with the aid of crutches and on being directed to the Special Placements Section of the office,

he ignored, though it appeared unconsciously, the person being interviewed by the Special Placements Officer, as well as another person seated nearby waiting for interview. He took no pains to hide his resentment at being asked to wait his turn, and subsequently on interview it was found that he indeed was a greatly frustrated and resentful young man.

In the course of a very lengthy period of interviewing it was found that Bill was first of all a bilateral amputation case: he had suffered the loss of both his legs. This terrible injury happened when Bill was about 19 years of age—he was 22 when he first visited the Halifax NES Office. Bill had had a very poor educational background and had gone to work as a farm hand at a very early age. Physically he was well developed, was a cheerful and well adjusted person emotionally. He was probably a very good worker—his employment record seemed to bear this out—and it was considered that he enjoyed the life of a farm hand.

One day while pushing hay and other fodder down into the hopper of a silage machine he slipped and fell into the cutters of the machine and received extensive injuries to his legs, resulting in the

amputation of both legs, one above the knee, the other below the knee. Following a lengthy period of hospitalization and convalescence Bill was finally declared ready for the fitting of prosthesis and was eventually fitted with a pair of new legs. As a farm hand Bill was not covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province at that time, and as a consequence received no compensation of any sort. Through the generosity of friends and interested people the necessary funds were raised to make possible the purchase of artificial limbs. Following several weeks of orientation on his new legs Bill set out to find work.

This proved to be a fruitless quest. Bill was a farm hand, with minimum education, a labourer used to earning his livelihood by the use of his hands, legs, back. His ability to earn a living depended entirely on physical stamina and that alone. The loss of his legs then meant complete inability to return to the work he knew and liked best. Is it any wonder that this man was bitter, resentful and frustrated?

Following several attempts at selective job placement and a series of interviews with Bill, it was decided that training for a sedentary type of occupation would be the solution to Bill's employment problem. His academic background was not conducive to clerical employment. Vocational testing revealed that mechanical interests were predominant in his aptitudes and interests. When it was established that Bill had the necessary qualities for training along purely mechanical lines, his application for training as a shoe repairman was submitted to the Co-ordinator for Rehabilitation Services and was approved.

Bill's training period lasted several months, during which time he was paid the provincial allowance for single persons receiving training under the Federal-Provincial training plan. On completion of his training he was placed with an employer in a boot and shoe repair shop but found that he could not operate one of the pedal-controlled stitching machines. This employer's particular operation required that his assistant be able to operate this machinery and Bill was forced to leave his job.

Another vacancy in the shoe repair business was not available for Bill and he soon became discouraged and resentful again. After many employer visits on his behalf a vacancy was uncovered at a local

electronics manufacturing firm where a tool clerk was needed. The employer requested an experienced man, one who was familiar with tool nomenclature and the system of terms used in this occupation. Inside the tool section of the plant was an engraving machine, the operation of which was to be part of the tool-keeper's job. This combination of duties at first presented a frightening barrier and quite a formidable problem for Bill, who appeared quite reluctant to approach it. The shop supervisor, who was quite sympathetic though still realistic in his treatment of the situation, agreed on a trial period of two weeks. The operation of the engraving machine presented a temporary snag for Bill, as the leverage needed to operate the machine could not be supplied by Bill's leg while in an upright position. A simple adjustment of the machine by one of the shop machinists saved the day and Bill managed to convince the shop foreman that he could do an adequate job.

A follow-up showed that Bill was relatively happy in his new job; but he mentioned several times that if a good vacancy as a shoe repairman or the opportunity to become a shoemaker ever presented itself, he would be eager to have it. Bearing in mind his training and remembering that shoe repair work was the work Bill would like most to have, it was decided that should a vacancy occur in this occupation Bill would be advised of it and steps taken to secure it for him.

One day during a visit to a shoemaker's establishment it was found that one of the workmen would be leaving on retirement. This shop specialized in the manufacturing of orthopaedic shoes and boots designed to the specification of orthopaedic surgeons, and the volume of business received from patients, through doctors, required a full staff within the shop. The employer was interested in the case presented to him by the Special Placements Officer and agreed to see Bill. An interview was arranged. Following a period of assessment, the employer agreed that Bill would fill the vacancy admirably. Bill's employer was notified and after the situation was presented to him he agreed that Bill would be happier in this environment.

Bill today is happily engaged in the boot and shoe business and well on the way to becoming a shoemaker specializing in the creation of orthopaedic boots and shoes.

Operation Reliance Inc.

Disabled can be taught high-grade skills, says manager of new centre in Toronto, sponsored by March of Dimes, that teaches the disabled to become skilled machinists, hopes eventually to employ 30 workers

The disabled can be taught high-grade skills, says Wade Hampton, Managing Director of Operation Reliance Inc., a new rehabilitation centre in Toronto that teaches disabled persons to become skilled machinists. The non-profit corporation was sponsored by the March of Dimes.

Nine disabled men were employed by the corporation at the beginning and it is hoped that within two years this number will be expanded to about 30.

Operation Reliance Inc. does metal-stamping and technical assembly work, turns out screw machine products and hand-made jewellery. The machine-shop is equipped with punch- and drill-presses; piercing, screw, nibbling and maintenance machines; an annealing oven and assembly facilities.

* * *

A recent survey in Newfoundland proved the value of rehabilitating disabled persons, it is disclosed by provincial Health Minister James McGrath.

Of the persons placed in employment through the province's rehabilitation program during the past two years, 150 were selected at random. It was found that before they were placed in suitable jobs, they were costing the province \$30,000 a year in welfare allowances. They are now earning at the rate of \$283,270 in the same period.

Mr. McGrath noted that the provincial Civil Service is giving leadership in providing employment for those disabled persons who can be gainfully employed.

* * *

A Canadian, Jack Humphries, Chief Rehabilitation Officer, British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, will be a member of a United Nations-International Labour Organization team that has been assigned to advise the National Institute of Rehabilitation, Sao Paulo, Brazil, on rehabilitation of the handicapped.

Mr. Humphries' particular responsibility will be to advise on, and organize, vocational guidance training and placement services together with follow-up measures to assure satisfactory results.

It will also be necessary for Mr. Humphries to arrange vocational training courses in the Institute and through outside agencies.

* * *

The role of the psychiatrist in the rehabilitation field is outlined in the following excerpt from a statement in an article by Dr. Francis J. Braceland in the *Journal of The American Medical Association*.

"Much of the history of psychiatry is concerned with rehabilitation of a sort, for it has laboured against tragic odds to restore emotionally crippled people to more adequate modes of life.

"The disciplines of rehabilitation and psychiatry both maintain that it is incumbent upon the therapeutic team to rehabilitate man as man, no matter how disabled he may be, or how seriously restricted are his activities.

"It is important to treat the patient with the background of his environment in view, as well as in the light of the personal, interpersonal and social meaning of his illness.

"Psychological reactions of patients to any type of illness depend largely on the previous personality make-up of the individual. The rehabilitation team, therefore, must be ever alert to any force which might impair motivation for recovery.

"The real problem of rehabilitation consists of helping the patient realize and accept that the emotional rewards of health are greater than any secondary gains derived from dependency ever can be."

* * *

The new provincial Geriatrics and Rehabilitation Centre at Regina was recently opened by Hon. T. C. Douglas, Premier of Saskatchewan, and Hon. T. J. Bentley, Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation. The new centre provides modern geriatric treatment and all modern facilities to encourage rehabilitation to mobility and self-care.

"Womanpower Revolution"

So strong is rush back to work of women whose working careers were interrupted by marriage and childbearing that it could be termed a "womanpower revolution". Commission on Status of Women now meeting

Employer inertia and old prejudices are still limiting job opportunities for women, it was asserted at a recent conference at Harriman, New York, called by the National Manpower Council.

These arbitrary limitations as well as women's duties to family and home, the Council was advised, prevent women from playing their most effective role as workers.

The Council noted that it is concerned and concentrating on the status of women whose working careers were interrupted by marriage and raising families. They are in their 30's, 40's and 50's, and so strong is their rush back to work that the conference termed it a "womanpower revolution".

This group offers a larger potential addition to the United States force in the future than any other age group of men or women. The expected increase for men 35 and over in the labour force between 1955 and 1965 will be 2,892,000; for women of that age, 3,502,000.

Another salient fact emphasized was the increase in the median age of women workers from 26 years in 1900 to nearly 40 in 1956. The average woman, one member of the group declared, has 44 years to live after her youngest child goes to school. "It's a terrible waste if these years are not used effectively," she asserted.

However, although women proved that they could do a man's job during the Second World War, they still are not given all the opportunities they seek when they reach the hiring gate, a labour union leader told the conference. Saleswomen, hotel workers, teachers and nurses have less difficulty in finding work than other women attempting to return to work. Some representatives of industry reported that women wanting to return to jobs do not realize that their skills have become obsolete.

Where the labour market is shrinking, several new flexible work schemes were reported to accommodate the woman worker who is needed at home. In a company short on clerical help, the women were given their choice of a short work-day within the regular hours. Another firm divided one job between two part-time workers.

* * *

"Equal Pay for Equal Work" is one of 15 items on the agenda of the 12th Session, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, which opened in Geneva March 17.

Under this heading the Commission was to receive a progress report prepared by the International Labour Office on the implementation by governments of the principle of equal pay for equal work, and a draft pamphlet on equal pay prepared by U.N. Secretary-General in consultation with the ILO.

Under the heading "Economic Opportunities for Women," the Commission was to receive a report by the U.N. Secretary-General on the problems confronting working women, including working mothers, with family responsibilities, and on means for improvement of their position; an ILO report on the conditions of working women with family responsibilities; an ILO report on the right of working women to rest and material security in case of old age, illness or loss of capacity to work; and a report by the Secretary-General on the age of retirement and the right to pension of women workers.

Under the heading "Access of Women to Education," the Commission was to receive a report by UNESCO on the access of women to higher education and another containing statistical data on the access to secondary education.

* * *

Of the 9,699,800 trade union members in the United Kingdom at the end of 1956, latest year for which figures are available, 1,882,530 were women. This was an increase of 39,100 over the previous year. The total union membership increase from 1955 to 1956 amounted to only 35,320.

Most of the women in 1956, some 328,320, were members of the general labour organization unions; 205,920 were in groups in the educational field; 162,970 were in distributive trade unions; 173,510 were in local government service unions. In each case the unions showed an increase in membership over the previous year.

50 Years Ago This Month

Wages in Canada moved upward "to a marked degree" during first ten months of 1907 but fell in year's fourth quarter because of "falling off in industrial activity resulting from stringency in money market"

Wages in Canada in 1907, according to a review of changes in wages and hours during that year which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of March 1908, during the first ten months of the year had been "upward to a marked degree"; to a greater degree, in fact, than in any year since 1903. But in the fourth quarter, owing to "the falling off in industrial activity resulting from the stringency in the money market," wages had tended to fall.

"Unskilled labour, lumbermen, factory hands and metal miners in British Columbia were the classes chiefly affected. In the case of the metal miners it may be remarked that the decline followed upon an advance granted earlier in the season. In the lumbering industry also, though the wages of employees in the camps of Ontario and the Eastern provinces were reduced during autumn months, river drivers and sawmill hands during the spring season obtained very substantial increases."

Examples of wage reductions were:

Some 60 iron workers and wood workers employed in factories in Berlin, Ont., had reductions of from 10 to 15 per cent. Wages of 150 labourers working on railroad construction near Moncton were reduced to 15 from 16 cents an hour.

On the other hand, wages in some occupations and industries continued to rise during the early part of 1908. Civic employees in Saint John, N.B., and in Niagara Falls had their wages increased. Policemen at Brantford, Ont., obtained an increase averaging 15 cents a day. Teamsters employed by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company in removing snow obtained an increase which brought their remuneration to 25 cents instead of 20 cents a load. This increase was obtained after a strike.

Employees of various departments of the Dominion Government received increases during 1907. Certain employees of the Department of Indian Affairs had their salaries increased by from \$60 to \$300 a year. Country postmasters all over the country had their scale of remuneration increased.

The *LABOUR GAZETTE* reports that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had granted pensions "from time to time since

1903 to a number of employees who have a specified age limit and who have been in the service of the company continuously for 10 years or more". It had been found, however, that in some cases the pension calculated according to the regulations "was insufficient to protect the recipient from want during his declining years, as was intended".

Accordingly the regulations were amended "so as to provide that from January 1, 1908, and until further notice, the minimum amount of the pension to be paid shall be \$20 per month".

A deputation of representatives of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other railway unions in February met the Minister of Railways and the Minister of Justice to urge the amendment of the Railway Act to remove the provision which held a railwayman criminally liable for an accident caused by forgetfulness or error of judgment (L.G., Jan., p. 60). Further conferences were to be held before definite amendments were proposed.

"In the annual report of the Inspector of Hospitals and Charities for Ontario," the *LABOUR GAZETTE* says, "it was stated that the average cost per patient in Ontario hospitals had increased from 83½ cents per day in 1900 to \$1.08 in 1906, and \$1.16 in 1907."

Canadian railway companies in the spring of 1908 were planning another large program of construction for the coming season. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was intending to spend about \$20,000,000 on branch lines, rolling stock, etc., the Grand Trunk \$25,000,000, the Canadian Northern \$10,000,000, and the National Transcontinental Railway \$20,000,000. The total of these amounts thus exceeded the \$62,000,000 that it had been planned to spend on new lines and equipment the year before (L.G., Jan. 1957, p. 53).

By the end of March tenders had been received by the National Transcontinental Railway for construction of an additional 365 miles of line in six sections. The Grand Trunk had let a contract for construction of 126 miles of line. The CPR was working on the double-tracking of its line between Winnipeg and Fort William.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

1957 Another Favourable Year for Workers

Gains outweighed losses, employment rose slightly in most countries, and purchasing power of wages a little higher than in earlier years, ILO Director-General finds from official statistics reported to ILO

Gains outweighed losses to make 1957 another generally favourable year for Labour, David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Organization, said last month.

Employment in most countries increased slightly, the purchasing power of wages was a little higher than in earlier years, and social protection for workers was extended and consolidated.

Days lost through industrial disputes approached their lowest postwar level.

Consumer prices, however, registered their greatest advance for several years, threatening the standard of living of millions of persons on fixed or sluggish incomes and undermining the protection afforded by social security systems throughout the world. Economic recession augmented joblessness in a number of countries. As it entered the new year, therefore, Labour was required to be on guard against two grim and relentless enemies—flation and unemployment.

These conclusions are based on official national statistics reported to the ILO, supplemented by published information from other sources. For the most part the figures relate to a month in the last quarter of 1957 compared with the same month in 1956; in a few cases, however, particularly with regard to wages, the latest data available refer to mid-1957. Reports from Eastern Europe, Asia and South America, despite the large population of those areas, are very incomplete, necessitating heavy reliance on non-statistical sources.

U.K., Denmark Ratify Forced Labour Convention

Ratification by the United Kingdom and Denmark of ILO Convention No. 105, which calls for the abolition of forced labour, means that the Convention will come into force January 17, 1959 for the countries that have ratified it. The Convention was adopted by the 40th International Labour Conference in June last year (for text see L.G., Aug. 1957, p. 962).

Employment in 16 of the 24 reporting countries was higher in late 1957 than in late 1956. The increases were generally small, however, and insufficient in many cases to absorb the increase in the available labour force. Half of all reporting countries (16 out of the 32 providing information on this point) consequently suffered increases in unemployment.

Consumer prices rose by 3.7 per cent (median figure) during the 12 months ending late in 1957; this was the largest average increase since the early days of the Korean War.

Wage rates trended generally upwards, and in a majority of the reporting countries (16 out of 25) rose more than prices, thus increasing wage purchasing power. Reduced hours of work, however, tended to offset the gains in some instances. In nine countries there was a decline in real wages or the trend was uncertain.

Productivity in manufacturing industry during the first three quarters of 1957, judging from a small number of reporting countries, chiefly in North America and Europe, was moderately higher than in the same period of 1956. Industrial production in some areas declined late in 1957, however, and the final productivity figures for the year may be less favourable than present reports indicate.

Days reported lost due to industrial disputes were down from 73 million in 1956 to an estimated 55 million in 1957.

Labour Convention

The United Kingdom ratification was deposited with the ILO on January 2 and that by Denmark on January 17.

At the same time, Denmark also deposited ratification of the convention, also adopted by the 40th Conference, concerning weekly rest in commerce and offices (L.G., Aug. 1957, p. 962). It is the first ratification of this Convention.



TEAMWORK in INDUSTRY

Labour-management co-operation through a labour-management committee has become an established part of the industrial relations program at the Foothills Steel Foundry & Iron Works Ltd. in Calgary. This committee was formed in co-operation with Local 360 of the International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, CLC. In a recent statement about the work of the committee, J. R. Irving, Business Manager, said:

"These meetings have helped employee-employer relations. In many cases the employees on the committee have brought up problems that they were reluctant to take to their foremen. Management has been able, through this committee, to clear up false impressions of company policies and finances. Most recommendations by the committee have been carried out to the advantage of both labour and management. A number of time- and labour-saving suggestions have also been put into use. Waste in time, labour, and materials has been reduced, and quality improved as a direct result of the committee's work."

Minutes of the committee's meetings indicate the variety of production problems discussed. Included among these are such items as smoke hazards, production requirements, improved equipment, quality control, good housekeeping and other matters related to the production process. This committee has worked continually to assist in all phases of plant production activity, and is a useful aid in maintaining top quality production and efficient working methods.

* * *

Employees of John Labatt Ltd., London, Ont., recently celebrated 50 years of union organization. (The employees are represented by Local No. 1, National Brewery Workers' Union, CLC). For 16 of the 50 years there has been a continuing program of joint labour-management consultation. (See *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April 1957).

Commenting on this 50 years of labour-management harmony, *The Labatt News*, monthly employee publication, said:

"During this half century, union and management have worked together in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and

respect. There have been no strikes or major labour disputes and both parties have benefited.

"Now in this Golden Anniversary Year of organized labour, Labatt's enjoys an increasingly enviable record of progressive and harmonious employer-employee co-operation, and is recognized across the country as a good place to work."

To mark the half century of its association with organized labour, the company has established a program of annual competitive scholarships to send children of employees to university. The scholarships will permit promising children of employees to attend the university of their choice in Ontario, Quebec or Manitoba, in any course selected. The awards cover four years of study. Two scholarships will be awarded in Ontario, one in Quebec and one in Manitoba.

In announcing the scholarships, J. H. Moore, Executive Vice-President and Managing Director, said:

"We are establishing these Labatt's scholarships as a means of saying 'thank you' to our employees."

Expressing appreciation on behalf of the employees, Jack Ryan, President of the Union, said:

"I think I speak for all when I say we have enjoyed the part we have been able to play in our company's welfare during these past 50 years and because we realize that good labour-management relationships play an important part in both the company's and our prosperity. I would like to assure the company that the union will continue its efforts to maintain and, if possible, improve these good relations."

* * *

Members of the labour-management committee at Preston-Noelting Company, Ltd., in Stratford, Ont., recently visited dealers in various localities who handle furniture they produce. The object of the visit was to observe trends in the office furniture industry and to see what competition their products had to face. The committee then held a discussion on what had been seen and what steps could be taken to improve the competitive market position of their products.

Establishment of Labour-Management Committees is encouraged and assisted by the Labour-Management Co-operation Service, Industrial Relations Branch, Department of Labour. In addition to field representatives located in key industrial centres, who are available to help both management and trade unions, the Service provides various aids in the form of booklets, posters and films.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

Certification and Other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for three days during January. The Board issued eleven certificates designating bargaining agents, ordered three representation votes, and rejected two applications for certification. During the month the Board received four applications for certification and allowed the withdrawal of two applications for certification.

Applications for Certification Granted

1. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, System Division No. 7, on behalf of a unit of employees employed by the Northern Alberta Railways Company in its Commercial Telegraph Department (L.G., Jan., p. 67).

2. International Longshoremen's Association (independent), Local 1846, on behalf of a unit of longshoremen employed by the Three Rivers Shipping Company in the loading and unloading of inland and coastal vessels and barges in the Port of Three Rivers and at the Cap de la Madeleine Pier, Que. (L.G., Jan., p. 67).

3. International Longshoremen's Association (independent), Local 1846, on behalf of a unit of longshoremen employed by J. C. Malone & Company Limited in the loading and unloading of inland and coastal vessels and barges in the Port of Three Rivers and at the Cap de la Madeleine Pier, Que. (L.G., Jan., p. 67).

4. International Longshoremen's Association (independent), Local 1846, on behalf of a unit of longshoremen employed by the Three Rivers Shipping Company in the loading and unloading of ocean-going vessels in the Port of Three Rivers and at the Cap de la Madeleine Pier, Que. (L.G., Jan., p. 67).

5. International Longshoremen's Association (independent), Local 1846, on behalf of a unit of longshoremen employed by J. C. Malone & Company Limited in the loading and unloading of ocean-going vessels in the Port of Three Rivers and at the Cap de la Madeleine Pier, Que., (L.G., Jan., p. 67).

6. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, on behalf of a unit of marine, electrical and sanitary engineers employed by the Canadian National Railways aboard the *MV Bluenose* in the Yarmouth-Bar Harbour ferry service. The Great Lakes and Eastern District of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., intervened (L.G., Feb., p. 173).

7. Western District Diamond Drillers Union, Local 1005 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, on behalf of a unit of drill runners, drill helpers and labourers employed by Boyles Bros. Drilling (Alberta) Limited in the Northwest Territories (L.G., Feb., p. 173).

8. General Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 979 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, on behalf of a unit of city and highway drivers, warehousemen and mechanics employed by Soo-Security Freight Lines Ltd., and operating in and out of its terminals in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (L.G., Feb., p. 174).

9. Maritime, Airline Pilots' Association, on behalf of a unit of pilots and co-pilots employed by Maritime Central Airways Limited in flight operations and stationed at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Moncton, N.B., and Montreal, Que. (L.G., Feb., p. 174).

10. Local 139-J, United Construction Workers' Division of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, on behalf of a unit of building cleaners employed by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation at its Villeray Terrace Project in Montreal (L.G., Feb., p. 174).

This section covers proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board, and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

11. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Canadian National System Division No. 43, on behalf of a unit of messengers using motor vehicles who are employed by the Canadian National Telegraph Company at various centres across Canada (see applications received).

Representation Votes Ordered

1. United Steelworkers of America, applicant, Stanleigh Uranium Mining Corporation Limited, Township 149, District of Algoma, Ont., respondent, and International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, intervener (L.G., Jan., p. 67). The Board directed that the name of the applicant be placed on the ballot (Returning Officer: A. B. Whitfield).

2. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, applicant, Canadian National Railways, respondent, and Great Lakes and Eastern District of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., intervener (marine engineers aboard the MV *Abegweit* and the SS *Prince Edward Island* in the Cape Tormentine-Port Borden ferry service) (L.G., Jan., p. 67). The Board directed that the names of both the applicant and intervener be placed on the ballot (Returning Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

Applications for Certification Rejected

1. General Truck Drivers' Union, Local 938 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and

Scope and Administration of Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board, in matters under the Act involving the board.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until superseded by the Wartime Regulations in 1944. Decisions, orders and certificates given under the Wartime Regulations by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the Act.

The Act applies to industries within federal jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and, international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the federal Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of conciliation officers, conciliation boards, and Industrial Inquiry Commissions concerning complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and for applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to

the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the Regulations made under the Act, and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's Newfoundland. The territory of two officers resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon and Northwest Territories; two officers stationed in Winnipeg cover the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; three officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; three officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec, and a total of three officers resident in Fredericton, Halifax and St. John's represent the Department in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

Helpers of America, applicant, and Asbestos Transport Limited, Toronto, respondent (L.G., Jan., p. 67). The application was rejected for the reason that a unit composed of the Toronto employees of the company was not considered by the Board to be an appropriate unit apart from the employees of the company in similar classifications based in the province of Quebec.

2. Communications Workers of America, Local C-4, applicant, Northern Electric Company Limited, respondent, and Northern Electric Employee Association, intervener (L.G., Feb., p. 174). The undertakings affected by the application involved contract work for telephone and micro-wave installations carried out by the Northern Electric Company Limited in Ontario and in the provinces west of Ontario, with the contracts being made separately by the Northern Electric Company with the contracting companies or agencies in each province. The Board rejected the application for certification for the reason that it lacked jurisdiction over the operations involved, being of opinion that jurisdiction lay with the provinces in which the contracts were from time to time performed.

Applications for Certification Received

1. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Canadian National System Division No. 43, on behalf of a unit of messengers using motor vehicles who are employed by the Canadian National Telegraph Company at various centres across Canada (Investigating Officer: F. J. Ainsborough) (see applications granted).

2. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Canadian National System Division No. 43, on behalf of a unit of employees of the Canadian National Telegraph Company engaged in the maintenance and operation of its micro-wave systems in Ontario and Quebec (Investigating Officer: F. J. Ainsborough).

3. International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, on behalf of a unit of employees of Stanleigh Uranium Mining Corporation Limited employed at its property in Township 149, District of Algoma, Ontario (Investigating Officer: A. B. Whitfield).

4. General Truck Drivers' and Helpers' Union, Local 31 of the International Brotherhood, of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, on behalf of a unit of employees of Hill the Mover (Canada) Limited, operating in and out of its Vancouver terminal (Investigating Officer: D. S. Tysoe).

Applications for Certification Withdrawn

1. General Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 979 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, applicant, and Leamington Transport Western, Limited, Leamington, Ont., respondent (L.G., Feb., p. 174).

2. International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 796, applicant, and Toronto Terminals Railway Company, respondent (L.G., Feb., p. 174).

Conciliation and Other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour

Conciliation Officers Appointed

During January, the Minister of Labour appointed conciliation officers to deal with the following disputes:

1. Trans-Canada Airlines and Trans-Canada Airlines Sales Employees' Association (Conciliation Officer: R. Trépanier).

2. Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and Local 1764, International Longshoremen's Association, Saint John, N.B. (Conciliation Officer: H. R. Pettigrove).

Settlements by Conciliation Officers

1. Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Limited and Local 564, International Union

of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Conciliation Officer: D. S. Tysoe) (L.G., Feb., p. 174).

2. Canadian Pacific Airlines, Limited, Vancouver, and Canadian Airline Flight Attendants' Association (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie) (L.G., Jan., p. 68).

3. Northspan Uranium Mines Limited and Local 1554 of the Canadian Labour Congress (Conciliation Officer: F. J. Ainsborough) (L.G., Jan., p. 68).

4. Trans-Canada Airlines and Trans-Canada Airlines Sales Employees' Association (Conciliation Officer: R. Trépanier) (see above).

Conciliation Boards Appointed

1. Ottawa Transportation Commission and Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. (A Conciliation Officer was not appointed in the first instance).

2. Northern Transportation Company Limited, Edmonton, and Yellowknife Transportation Company Limited, Edmonton and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (L.G., Jan., p. 68).

3. Western Union Telegraph Company, Cable Division, and American Communications Association (A Conciliation Officer was not appointed in the first instance).

Conciliation Boards Fully Constituted

1. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in December to deal with a dispute between National Harbours Board, Port of Montreal, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (L.G., Feb., p. 175) was fully constituted in January with the appointment of Norman Genser, Montreal, as Chairman. Mr. Genser was appointed in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, K. G. K. Baker and Bernard Boulanger, both of Montreal, who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and union respectively.

2. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in December to deal with a dispute between The Packers Steamship Company Limited, Vancouver, and Seafarers' International Union of North America, Canadian District (L.G., Feb., p. 175) was fully constituted in January with the appointment of F. E. Harrison, Vancouver, as Chairman. Mr. Harrison was appointed in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, T. R. Watt and Owen E. Mason, both of Vancouver, who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and union respectively.

3. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in December to deal with a dispute between the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company and Lodge 767, International Association of Machinists, Lodge 96, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Lodge 217, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America (L.G., Feb., p. 175) was fully constituted in January with the appointment of Harold Lande, QC, Montreal, as Chairman. Mr. Lande was appointed in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Paul S. Smith, QC, and Marc Lapointe, both of Montreal, who were previously appointed on the nomination of the company and unions respectively.

Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment

Releases Decisions in Three Recent Cases

The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 has released its decisions in three cases heard January 14.

The first case concerned the claim of a yardman for pay for time alleged to have been lost in changing from one assignment to another, and the other two cases referred to the claims of firemen for pay for runs which they asserted they had missed in consequence of their not being called in their turn, as required by the union agreement.

In the first case the contention of the employees was sustained to the extent of part of the amount of time claimed, and in the second and third cases the contention of the employees was denied.

The three disputes and decisions are summarized here.

Case No. 695—Dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen concerning a yardman's claim for two days pay for time alleged to have been lost in changing assignments.

A classed yard foreman regularly assigned as a yard helper exercised his seniority to a temporary vacancy as first roustabout and later, because no applications were received, was assigned to another temporary vacancy as yard foreman.

On the day after the two assigned days off on this shift (Thursday), he was notified that he had been displaced by a foreman with greater seniority. But it was too late in the day for him to begin work that day on the temporary assignment he had previously chosen, first roustabout. He returned to work the next day (Friday).

An article in the current agreement guarantees five days work to regularly assigned yardmen on permanent assignments and to classed yard foremen filling permanent assignments as yard helpers.

The Brotherhood contended that, because on his previous assignment the assigned days off were Saturday and Sunday, his work week began on Monday; in the temporary vacancy as yard foreman to which he was assigned, not by choice, the assigned days off were Tuesday and Wednesday; in the first roustabout's position to which he returned on Friday the assigned days off were Saturday and Sunday. In the work week that began, as the employees contended, on Monday, he worked only two days. He claimed two days pay to make up the guarantee.

The railway contended, however, that his work week had begun the Thursday preceding the Monday that the Brotherhood claimed, pointed out that the claimant had booked sick Saturday and Sunday, and that by the Thursday on which he was displaced he had already put in a full week. The Brotherhood's contention that an employee should be paid for a period of five days even when the work week of the assignment to which he reverts does not permit him to work five days is not supported by any schedule rule or agreed understanding, the railway contended.

The Board, after commenting that the case was involved because of the various assignments on which the yardman had worked in the two-week period, decided that the guarantee applied to him. But it admitted difficulty in determining how the guarantee should apply. In its decision, it sustained the claim to the extent of one day's pay at yard helpers' rate.

Case No. 696—*Dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen concerning the claim of a fireman for 450 miles as a result of his not being called in his turn.*

A fireman was first out in the pool at Sioux Lookout when a crew was required for an extra train. He was not found by the callboy for the call, and a spare fireman was called, with the result that the first fireman lost his turn in the pool.

-Nine other firemen in the pool made trips before he was again called. Because an article in the agreement provides that firemen avoidably run around will be allowed 50 miles at minimum freight rates, he claimed 450 miles.

The employees contended that the fireman was at his home at the time he was due to be called for the extra train, and

that the telephone did not ring, nor did the callboy come to his house to call him.

The company contended that the callboy had called the fireman's residence by telephone. He got no answer, and after ringing for a time he was told by the operator that as the telephone was on a party line it could not be rung any more on that call. The callboy then went to the fireman's house, but after knocking at front and back doors he was unable to get any answer. He then called the next fireman on the list.

The employee who had acted as callboy on the occasion made a statement corroborating the company's statement.

The contention of the employees was denied.

Case No. 697—*Dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen concerning claim of a fireman for 750 miles as a result of his not being called in his turn.*

A fireman was first out in the pool at Sioux Lookout when a crew was required for a train. The callboy failed to get in touch with him, and a spare fireman was called, with the result that the first fireman lost his turn.

Fifteen other firemen in the pool made trips while he was awaiting his turn, and as the agreement allowed 50 miles at minimum freight rates for each avoidable run around, he claimed 750 miles.

The employees contended that the fireman had told the callboy that he would be at the theatre if he was wanted. The first intimation he had had that he was required for duty was when his name was flashed on the screen. He had immediately reported at the shops, but when he arrived there he found that the spare fireman had been called in his turn.

The union contended that little effort had been made to find the fireman in the theatre.

The company contended that the callboy had asked the girl at the theatre to have the fireman's name flashed on the screen, but she had said that the projectionist was very busy and that he (the callboy) could go inside and look round for the fireman. On this night the theatre was full and the callboy could not find the fireman. He was told that he was at a certain cafe. He visited all the cafes and also the YMCA, but could not find the fireman; he then called a spare fireman.

The employee who acted as callboy on the occasion gave evidence corroborating the company's statement.

The contention of the employees was denied.

LABOUR LAW

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

Quebec courts deny, on ground that Board did not exceed jurisdiction, two petitions for writs of prohibition against Labour Relations Board

In Quebec the Superior Court held that the Labour Relations Board did not exceed its jurisdiction when, in certification proceedings, it rejected the company's request to provide all information contained in its personal files.

The Quebec Queen's Bench Court, in appeal, confirmed the decision of the Superior Court cancelling a writ of prohibition against the Labour Board's decision on the ground that the Board did not exceed its jurisdiction when cancelling its previous decision.

Quebec Court of Queen's Bench . . .

...rejects union request for writ of prohibition against Labour Board's cancellation of decision

On October 1, 1957, the Quebec Court of Queen's Bench (in appeal) ruled by a majority four to three that the Quebec Labour Relations Board did not exceed its jurisdiction when revoking a previous decision under the authority conferred on the Board to cancel, for cause, a decision made by it.

The decision of the Court confirmed the ruling of the Superior Court rendered on August 16, 1955 which cancelled a writ of prohibition previously issued against the Board's decision.

The circumstances of the dispute, as related in the reasons for judgement, were as follows.

Since June 16, 1945 *Le Syndicat National des Travailleurs de la Pulpe et du Papier de la Tuque Inc.* (later referred to as the Syndicate) was a certified bargaining agent for the employees of Brown Corporation Limited, and signed several collective agreements with that company. In April 1954, *La Fraternité Internationale des Ouvriers de la Pulpe Sulfite et des Moulins à Papier, Local La Tuque N°. 530* (later referred to as the Fraternity) sought to replace the Syndicate as a bargaining agent but failed in this attempt. On August 21, 1954, the Syndicate signed with Brown Cor-

poration a new three-year collective agreement, which was supposed to expire on May 15, 1957.

On October 1, 1954 Brown Corporation was sold to Canadian International Paper Company, effective December 1, 1954. The contract of sale contained a clause by which Canadian International Paper Co. took over the rights and obligations stipulated in the above-mentioned collective agreement signed on August 21, 1954.

On November 12, 1954 the Syndicate requested the Board to amend the certificate of recognition issued in 1945 by replacing the name of Brown Corporation by that of Canadian International Paper Company. This request was supported by a communication addressed to the Board by the Canadian International Paper Company. On December 1, 1954, the Board amended the bargaining certificate as requested.

On November 30, 1954, the Fraternity made a request for certification, and on December 6, withdrew it.

On December 13, 1954, the Fraternity renewed its demand for certification and in a communication to the Board dated December 14, 1954 asked the Board to reconsider the decision rendered on December 1, 1954; to cancel the certification held by the Syndicate on the ground that the Syndicate had not applied for certification as a bargaining agent of the employees of the Canadian International Paper Company; and to grant the Fraternity the certificate of recognition as a bargaining agent for the employees of that Company.

On February 4, 1955 the Board held a hearing at which the parties concerned were heard regarding the request to revise the Board's decision of December 1, 1954.

This section, prepared by the Legislation Branch, reviews labour laws as they are enacted by Parliament and the provincial legislatures, regulations under these laws, and selected court decisions affecting labour.

On March 2, 1955 the Board, invoking the powers granted by Section 41 of the Labour Relations Act*, revoked its decision of December 1, 1954 by which the Syndicate's bargaining certificate was amended, and cancelled the certification of the said Syndicate as a bargaining agent of the employees of Canadian International Paper Company.

The decision of the Board was based on the following reasons. The Board considered that its decision of December 1, 1954 was erroneous on a point of law; there is no legal disposition that would authorize the change of certification on the occasion of the transfer of Brown Corporation to Canadian International Paper Co.; the transfer in question effected a complete change in the identity of the employer; the workers did not negotiate with a company but with a particular employer; the acceptance by International Paper of the clauses and conditions of the collective agreement then in force constituted a new collective agreement concluded with a trade union which was not recognized; on such occasion, notwithstanding the consent of the Syndicate, the Board should have given to all employees the opportunity to manifest their preference and for these reasons should have accepted the application for recognition from the Fraternity and from any other interested union including the Syndicate in question, and after an inquiry, should have made a decision.

Following this decision the Syndicate applied for and was granted a writ of prohibition against the Board's decision of March 2, 1955. This writ of prohibition was cancelled by the Superior Court for the following reasons:

—A transfer of a company automatically puts an end to the individual contracts of employment.

—The breaking of individual contracts brings an end to the collective agreement whose object is to regulate these individual contracts.

—Even if one could assume that the collective agreement remained valid after December 1, 1954, because of the consent of Canadian International Paper, there is no doubt, considering the change of the proprietor, that the certificate of recognition ceased to have its effect; therefore a distinction should be made between the collective agreement and the certificate of recognition.

—If the workers of Brown Corporation continued to work for International Paper it was because the latter on December 1,

1954 tacitly renewed the contracts of employment which were terminated the preceding day between those workers and the Brown Corporation; consequently there were new contracts of employment between these workers and International Paper Co. Also there was a new collective agreement between the new company and the workers of the old company.

—As the Syndicate did not present a request according to Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Labour Relations Act in order to be recognized as a bargaining agent with respect to International Paper Co. employees, this new collective agreement was an agreement concluded by an association which was not recognized as a bargaining agent.

—The request for the amendment of the certificate could not be considered as equivalent to a request for recognition.

—Section 41 allowed the Board to revise its previous decision whether because of error of fact or of law.

—It was for the Board to decide whether there was a sufficient reason to justify the revision of its previous decision.

The Court of Appeal, by a majority decision, confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court, and upheld the validity of the Board's decision of March 2, 1955. The Court held that the evidence produced by the Syndicate before the Superior Court did not indicate that the Board had exceeded its jurisdiction when on March 2, 1955 it had revoked its own decision of December 1, 1954 in connection with the certificate held by the Syndicate before that date.

The Court held that the writ of prohibition against the decision of the Board should be cancelled and made void exactly as it was decided by the judgment of the Superior Court.

Mr. Justice St. Jacques was of the opinion that the Board did not exceed its jurisdiction when issuing its decision on March 2, 1955. In his opinion, if the Board had serious doubts as to the legality of its decision regarding the renewal of the certificate of recognition, it could reach the conclusion of having a "cause" justifying, according to Section 41 of the Labour Relations Act, the revocation of its previous decision. Section 41 is applicable notwithstanding an error in law on the part of the Board. Further, in his opinion no objection could be taken to the provision in the contract of sale between two companies that the collective agreement should remain in force and continue under new ownership; on the other hand the certificate of recognition ceased to be effective automatically once the sale

*Section 41—The Board may, for cause, revise or cancel any decision or order rendered by it or any certificate issued by it.

of Brown Corporation to Canadian International Paper Company was concluded. Therefore, he thought, it was the duty of the Board to find out which one of two unions in question represented the majority of workers. In order to carry out this inquiry it was necessary for the Board to revoke its decision of December 1, 1954.

In Mr. Justice Rinfret's opinion the sale of Brown Corporation to Canadian International Paper Company did not put an end either to the collective agreement or to the certificate of recognition held by the Syndicate. The decision of the Board on December 1, 1954, by which the certificate of recognition was amended by replacing Brown Corporation by Canadian International Paper Co. was a right decision and the Board should not revoke this decision or cancel the certification. Therefore, in his opinion, the decision of March 2, 1955 was not justified. However, in rendering this decision the Board did not exceed its jurisdiction. According to Section 41 of the Labour Relations Act the Board has jurisdiction to decide whether there is a "cause" for revocation or not, and the Board could not deprive itself of this jurisdiction because it might have made an error in the appreciation of facts or of the law.

The three dissenting judges were of the opinion that the Board in issuing its order of March 2, 1955 exceeded its jurisdiction and in those circumstances a writ of prohibition should be issued.

Mr. Justice Hyde, dissenting, was of the opinion that the transfer of ownership of the enterprise could not be considered by the Labour Relations Board as a "cause" to revise its decision of December 1, 1954, or to cancel the certificate of recognition. Once a collective bargaining agency has been certified and a collective agreement negotiated no other application can be entertained for certification from the same group until the sixtieth to the thirtieth day prior to the expiration of that agreement (s. 16). Apart from the 1954 amendment to Section 6 outlawing any association tolerating "amongst its organizers or officers, one or more persons adhering to the communist party or movement" there is nothing in the Act to indicate as a "cause" any circumstances arising after certification and the negotiation of an agreement. There is certainly no suggestion that any subsequent change of heart within the group should permit any review. In his opinion the "cause" in Section 41 must be something otherwise within the terms of the statute. The Board cannot by misconstruction of this word "cause" extend its jurisdiction to enable it to deprive an association of rights

conferred upon it by the statute. The Board would be exceeding its jurisdiction in entertaining any application for certification from any other association seeking to displace the petitioning syndicate outside the period prescribed by Section 16 of the Act. By revising its decision of December 1, 1954 and by cancelling the certificate of recognition, the Board exceeded its jurisdiction and Section 41 (a) is not a bar to a writ of prohibition.

Mr. Justice Choquette, dissenting, was of the opinion that the collective agreement and the certificate of recognition continued to be valid after the purchase of Brown Corporation by Canadian International Paper Company. The Board, by revoking its decision of December 1, 1954 and by cancelling the certificate of recognition, exceeded the powers granted by Section 41. As Section 41 (a) of the Labour Relations Act does not bar a writ of prohibition he would allow the appeal. *Syndicat National des Travailleurs de la Pulpe et du Papier de La Tuque Inc. v. La Commission de Relations Ouvrières de la Province de Québec*, (1958) RJQ, BR 1.

Superior Court of Quebec . . .

... rejects Gaspé Copper Mines petition for writ of prohibition against Labour Relations Board

On September 24, 1957, the Superior Court of Quebec ruled that the Quebec Labour Relations Act did not require the Labour Relations Board in certification proceedings to provide information from its personal files and that the refusal to give the company all information it requested did not amount to a denial of natural justice nor to a refusal to grant a hearing.

The circumstances of the case as related by Mr. Justice Morin in his reasons for judgment were as follows.

In June 1956, the United Steelworkers of America, Local 4881, located at Murdochville, applied to the Labour Relations Board for recognition as the bargaining agent for a certain number of workers employed by Gaspé Copper Mines Limited.

The Board informed the company of this request and asked for a list of all workers employed on June 6, 1956. In the same communication the Board requested the company to submit within the next seven days its reasons for wishing to oppose the issuance of a certificate of recognition. (This time-limit was later extended at the company's request).

On July 6, the company requested the Board to produce the application made by the union and the submission as to the grouping of the workers, relative to this

application, as well as other documents which had probably been produced by the union.

On or about July 21, 1956, the Board complied with this request by sending what the company described as two incomplete documents, one alleged to be a copy of the union's application, the other, a copy of the union's submission in connection with its application for certification.

In the petition for a writ of prohibition against the Labour Relations Board the company pleaded the irregularities of these two documents, non-disclosure on the part of the Board of information regarding the union and refusal to supply an exact copy of the file concerning the union's application. Further, the company claimed that it was impossible to submit any useful arguments against the granting of certification, since the Board's attitude amounted to a refusal to hear the company's case, and to a denial of natural justice. Finally the company alleged that in view of these facts, the Board lacked the jurisdiction to decide this dispute, and that a writ of prohibition should be issued.

The Board objected to this petition and based its motion against the writ of prohibition on two grounds:

- (a) S. 41a of the Labour Relations Act, which would protect the defendant from the remedy which the plaintiff is seeking to enforce.
- (b) The facts alleged by the plaintiff in its petition are not sufficient to warrant the granting of the relief sought by the plaintiff.

In the opinion of the Court the issue of the case depended on deciding whether, considering the facts alleged to be proved, these facts could be interpreted as showing that the Board had exceeded its jurisdiction.

Section 41a, according to Mr. Justice Morin, despite the forcefulness and clarity of the language could not bar the company's petition, if there had been no jurisdiction or if the defendant had exceeded its jurisdiction. Section 41a of the Labour Relations Act reads as follows:

s. 41a. Notwithstanding any legislative provision inconsistent herewith;

- (a) the decisions of the Board shall be without appeal and cannot be revised by the courts;
- (b) no writ of quo warranto, of mandamus, of certiorari, of prohibition or injunction may be issued against the Board or against any of its members acting in their official capacity;
- (c) the provisions of article 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to the Board, or to its members acting in their official capacity.

In the case of lack of or excess of jurisdiction, a provision such as that contained in Section 41a of a statute governing an administrative body could never constitute a bar to legal proceedings recognized and sanctioned by law in such cases. This applies especially to a body such as the Board.

In the case of lack of or an excess of jurisdiction, notwithstanding legal provisions such as that in Section 41a, all the remedies given by the law to the parties amenable to the jurisdiction of such a tribunal are open to those parties, in order to guarantee to them their fundamental rights. The remedies used, such as prohibition or *certiorari* or the quashing of the decision, guarantee the inherent right to freedom possessed by the citizen.

The Court felt that to admit that Section 41a of the Labour Relations Act must be applied rigidly and strictly even in cases of total absence of jurisdiction or of excess of jurisdiction on the part of an administrative tribunal when rendering decisions of a judicial or of a more or less judicial nature would be equivalent to imputing to the Legislature the desire to restrict in an indirect way the inherent fundamental rights of the citizen.

This court agrees that the Legislature is supreme in the field of legislation, but this sovereignty is confined within the limits of the power granted to the Legislature by the constitution whose prime object above all is always to protect the fundamental rights of the citizen.

In other words, in a country with a constitution and responsible government such as ours, the Legislature, whose power to legislate is considered to be absolute, must nevertheless remain strictly within the limits imposed by the constitution upon such power. And so, should the Legislature choose to transgress its constitutional bounds, its laws are *ultra vires* and when referred to our courts they suffer the fate reserved for such laws tainted with lack of jurisdictional competence.

In the opinion of the Court, Section 41a of the Labour Relations Act could apply only when the Board had not in any way transgressed the limits of the jurisdiction placed upon it by the Labour Relations Act. In other words, the Board could invoke Section 41a as a bar to the petition for a writ of prohibition only if the Board had remained strictly within its jurisdictional limits.

In the case at bar, the dispute was caused by the union's application for recognition. Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Labour Relations Act accord the Board the jurisdiction to deal with a dispute resulting from an application for recognition. Consequently the Court held that the Board

had full jurisdiction to deal with the application for recognition, and what remained for the Court to determine was whether the irregularities alleged by the company did amount to a refusal to hear the company's case and could prevent the Board from availing itself of the harsh provisions of Section 41a of the Labour Relations Act.

In the petition the company described the conduct of the Board as a refusal to hear the company's case, as a flagrant denial of natural justice, and as indicative of a wish on the part of the Board to enshroud the union's activities in secrecy, and to render it unassailable.

After having examined these allegations, the Court could not find anything which would truly indicate that the Board had exceeded its jurisdiction. Following the company's request of July 6, 1956, the Board informed the company on July 19, 1956, that a copy of the application for the certification, together with a copy of the submission supporting the said application were to be forwarded. The Board added that according to the usual practice followed by the Board the names of persons appearing on the documents were not supplied.

After having examined the correspondence between the company and the Board, the Court felt that throughout this dispute nothing had been done by the Board to the company which would even approach a denial of justice, such as a refusal to hear the company's case, and there had been even less to indicate an attempt by the Board to veil the union in secrecy and render its activity incapable of attack, as the plaintiff company alleged; nor had the defendant Board exceeded its jurisdiction.

The Board did not see fit to forward either the names of the union's officers or

a complete copy of its file material, and the company found the documents which were submitted to be incomplete. This procedure, in the opinion of the Court, may not entirely accord with professional ethics but it could hardly amount to a denial of justice, a refusal to grant a hearing, or to a flagrant violation of natural law and constitutional rights, as well as the excess of jurisdiction.

The Court could not find anything in the Labour Relations Act requiring the Board to observe particular formalities with respect to information supplied to interested parties in connection with an application for certification. The Board, in the case at bar, duly notified the company of the union's activities, invited the company to make representation, consented to extend the time-limit for presenting these objections, and at the company's request forwarded a copy of the union's application and submission. Nothing in the statute, the Court emphasized, required the Board to furnish interested parties with documents from its personal files, and much less with names of persons which might have been mentioned therein.

In conclusion the Court held that the facts alleged by the company, even if taken as proved, could not in any way be interpreted judicially as an excess of jurisdiction and therefore could not support the claim submitted by the company nor were these facts sufficient to prevent the application of the restrictive language of Section 41a of the Labour Relations Act to the dispute in question. Accordingly the Court dismissed the company's petition for writ of prohibition with costs. *Gaspé Copper Mines Limited v. Commission de Relations Ouvrières de la Province de Québec*, CCH Canadian Labour Law Reporter, p. 11, 469.

Recent Regulations, Federal and Provincial

Federal regulations for ships' crews and officers revised. New rules for safe handling of liquefied petroleum gas issued in Saskatchewan

New regulations under the Federal Financial Administration Act provide that salaries of officers and crews on government ships will now be based on salaries paid in the area for similar classes of work.

In Alberta, the regulations under the Coal Mines Regulation Act were re-issued with a few changes. The orders under the Public Health Act were consolidated.

In Saskatchewan, revised regulations respecting liquefied petroleum pressure ves-

sels and distributing plants set out more stringent welding and shop inspection requirements for storage tanks. Allowances to needy mothers were increased.

Other regulations deal with shop closing in St. John's, Newfoundland; conditional exemptions from the Saskatchewan Hours of Work Act; compensatory leave for federal prevailing rate employees; gas installations in Manitoba; and codes adopted by the Ontario Fuel Board.

FEDERAL Financial Administration Act

Recent regulations under the Financial Administration Act were revisions of the regulations for ships' crews and officers, gazetted on January 8, and an amendment to the new prevailing rate employees general regulations, gazetted on January 22.

Under the new prevailing rate regulations that went into force on January 1 (L.G., Feb., p. ——), the Treasury Board will not only fix a standard work week for prevailing rate employees but will also determine a first day of rest and a second rest day where applicable. An employee who works on his first day of rest will be paid time and one half his regular rate and double time for work on his second day.

The amendment provides that if a rest day coincides with a statutory holiday, the employee may now be credited with compensatory leave equal to one sixth of the number of hours in his standard work week, or eight hours, whichever is longer, if the deputy head so directs. Previously, compensatory leave was granted only for time worked on a statutory holiday.

New Ships' Crews Regulations approved by T.B. 526000 of December 20, 1957, went into force on January 1, replacing regulations authorized by T.B. 478801 of November 10, 1954 (L.G. 1955, p. 187). However, aside from the introduction of a new method of determining salary rates and some changes in the rules with respect to special leave and the accumulation of leave credits during a period of leave without pay, the provisions are the same as formerly.

The coverage is the same as previously, the regulations again applying to all unlicensed crew members on ships owned or chartered by the federal Government. They do not apply to members of the regular forces or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or to persons covered by the Prevailing Rate Employees General Regulations.

Salary rates will continue to be fixed by the Treasury Board on the recommendation of the department concerned following consultations with the Department of Labour, but will not necessarily be monthly rates as formerly, but will be rates based on salaries paid in the appropriate area of employment for similar classes of work. Rations and living quarters aboard ship may again be provided in addition to other remuneration or benefits. If it is customary to supply rations and quarters on a ship and they are not provided, the Treasury Board may, as formerly, fix an allowance in lieu of them.

Hours worked in excess of 40 in the week must again be paid for at the rate of one one-hundred and seventy-sixth of the monthly rate, or, if the deputy head approves, compensatory leave may be granted for a period equal to the number of hours of overtime worked.

Although the provisions respecting sick and vacation leave remain the same, the special leave provisions have been widened in line with recent changes in the prevailing rate regulations. A maximum of three days special leave may again be granted after six months service for circumstances such as marriage or a death in the family. Now, however, the deputy may grant special leave for any number of days if an employee is subpoenaed as a witness by a court, tribunal or commission or is required to perform jury duty.

The provision prohibiting an employee from accumulating leave credits during a period of leave without pay except when absent because of an injury sustained while on duty has been widened to permit vacation and sick leave credits to accrue while an employee is attending a navigation or engineering school or is trying a qualifying examination under the Canada Shipping Act for a certificate as master, mate or engineer.

The new regulations for ships' officers that went into force on January 1, replacing regulations authorized by T.B. 478900 of November 18, 1954 (L.G. 1955, p. 187), revised the basis of regular payment and also the method of paying overtime. Changes were also made in the provisions respecting special leave and accumulation of leave credits similar to those with respect to ships' crews (described above).

The coverage is unchanged, the regulations applying to masters, mates, and marine engineers certified under the Canada Shipping Act or to any person in a position designated by the Treasury Board as that of a ship's officer for the purposes of these regulations. Members of the regular forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as well as prevailing rate employees, continue to be exempt.

Officers' salaries will still be set by the Treasury Board following consultations with the employing department and the Department of Labour but, as is now also the case with ships' crews, the rates will be based on rates prevailing in the area for similar classes of work and will not necessarily be on a yearly basis as formerly. At the discretion of the deputy head, officers may again be paid half their salary if their ship is laid up during the non-navigation season unless they are required to perform maintenance or other duties on a full-time basis.

Under the new regulations, overtime is now expressly defined as time worked in excess of eight hours in the day and 40 hours in the week and, if the deputy head approves, must be paid for at a rate which is to be determined by dividing the employee's annual rate by 2112. In lieu of payment, compensatory leave may be granted for a period equal to the period of overtime.

Cash payment may not be made, however, nor may compensatory leave be given in respect of a fraction of an hour or to an employee with authority to require other employees to work overtime. If an employee in this last category works overtime, he may be paid whatever the Treasury Board, on the recommendation of the deputy head, decides or, notwithstanding the proviso previously referred to, he may be granted compensatory leave.

Previously, a ship's officer who worked more than eight hours in a day was entitled to a monthly lump sum payment of \$5, \$10, \$15, or \$20, depending upon what the Treasury Board considered to be the amount of overtime ordinarily performed on that ship. For days of work in excess of five in a week, an officer engaged elsewhere than in British Columbia received a cash lump sum approved by Treasury Board. Compensatory leave was granted to officers in British Columbia, who, after working at least 40 hours in any week, were required to be on active duty on the Saturday or Sunday immediately following.

PROVINCIAL

Alberta Coal Mines Regulation Act

Regulations under the Alberta Coal Mines Regulation Act dealing with compressed air blasting, electricity, miners' boards, miners' certificates and permits, provisional certificates and fees were gazetted on December 31 as Alta. Reg. 427/57, replacing regulations authorized by O.C. 881/55 (L.G. 1955, p. 1292). However, except for a difference in arrangement, the provisions are substantially the same as those in the earlier regulations. Regulation 551/57 gazetted the same day deals with fees and expenses of examiners and miners' boards.

While an owner, agent or manager is no longer obliged to secure the approval of the Director of Mines before using compressed air in underground mines, stringent rules for compressed air blasting are again laid down, the regulations setting out detailed requirements with respect to location of compressors, motors and switchgear, insulation of compressed air lines, the placing of valves, and precautions to be observed

during operations. As before, the regulations stipulate that the person doing the actual blasting must have a first, second or third class certificate. The safety rules to be followed if a piston-operated or a shear-strip operated shell fails to discharge during compressed air blasting are the same as formerly.

As regards electrical matters, the regulations again state that, except where otherwise provided, the rules set out in Part V of the Canadian Electrical Code (C 22.5 No. 2-1949, Use of Electricity in Coal Mines) apply in all mines. One such exception is the section dealing with electric hoists, which does not apply unless ordered by the Director. Another is that existing installations need comply with the provisions only when required by an electrical inspector. The Minister may also grant exemptions or may modify conditions in cases of emergency.

The regulations again provide that an owner, agent or manager must obtain the written permission of the electrical inspector before introducing electrical apparatus into a mine, into the ventilating district of a mine or into the pit of a strip mine, or before re-introducing such equipment where previously electricity had been prohibited or an installation condemned. Plans and specifications are to be included when submitting the application for approval (formerly called a notice of intention) to the electrical inspector and the district inspector. The approval of the electrical inspector is also necessary before changing the location of any fixed electrical equipment underground, making above ground any of the major electrical installations specified or before any person who is not a mine electrician may install, repair, adjust or remove any electrical apparatus in or about a mine.

As formerly, the owner, agent or manager is required to submit an annual report showing the electrical equipment in use at the mine. The provision permitting disputes over electrical matters to be settled by arbitration has been deleted, however.

The technical provisions which supplement or vary the code are the same as formerly, the regulations again setting out requirements with respect to such matters as shot-firing cables, magazines and fuses.

Provision is again made for the setting up of three-member boards in each district to conduct oral examinations for miners' certificates. As formerly, the district inspector will act as chairman, but the qualifications of the other members have been altered to the extent that one of the other members may now be the holder of a first

or second class certificate, whereas formerly a first class certificate was required. As before, the third member must be the holder of a miners' certificate.

The examination procedure is the same except that the new regulations expressly provide that every candidate must produce the medical certificate required under the Act as well as such additional information as the board may require. The Board on its part must ensure that every applicant has the prescribed qualifications.

Under the new regulations, the Director, as well as a district inspector, may now grant a miner's permit to a candidate who furnishes proof of having the required qualifications. A permit will be valid only in the district issued and for the period specified and, as before, may be cancelled at any time.

The conditions under which provisional certificates may be granted are the same except that the Director is now required to keep a record of all such certificates issued. Upon the recommendation of the electrical inspector or a district inspector, the Director may grant to a person who is qualified to apply for a written examination under the Act a provisional certificate (first class, second class, etc.), which is valid only at a specified mine and for a period of up to one year. A provisional miner's certificate valid for a period of up to six months at any mine in the province may be issued by a district inspector to an applicant with qualifications for a miner's certificate. Like the provisional certificates, however, it is subject to cancellation at any time.

Alberta Labour Act

Two orders of the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations, Lumbering Industry Order No. 12 (1949), which granted a partial exemption from the hours provisions of the Act to certain sawmill employees, and Coal Mining Industry Hours of Work Order No. 17 (1950), which limited the hours of coal mine employees to eight in the day and 48 in the week, were rescinded by O.C. 1984/57, gazetted on January 15.

Also rescinded by O.C. 1984/57 were three earlier orders dealing with hours and overtime, the effect of which had been nullified by subsequent legislation. They were: Hours of Work Regulation No. 7 and Hours of Work Order No. 27 (L.G. 1942, p. 926) and Male Minimum Wage Order No. 6 (L.G. 1939, p. 396).

Alberta Public Health Act

Orders under the Alberta Public Health Act have been consolidated into one regulation comprising 38 divisions, which was gazetted on January 15 as Alta. Reg.

572/57. While primarily concerned with public health problems, the regulations also contain provisions dealing with the health and safety of employees, some of which are set out below.

Among other rules, provisions setting out construction requirements, the sanitary facilities to be provided for workers, and health and hygiene standards for employees are included among the regulations governing restaurants (Division 3), bakeshops (Division 5) and barber shops and beauty culture parlours (Division 30).

Division 19, which deals with industrial and construction camps, contains detailed rules with respect to location, construction standards, floor and air space, sanitation and the care and preparation of food.

The regulations governing the use of dangerous substances such as wiping rags and cotton waste (Division 33), hydrocyanic acid gas (Division 35) and industrial poisons (Division 36) are intended to protect employees as well as the general public, as are the rules respecting food products such as canned meat (Division 6) and milk (Division 9).

Manitoba Gas and Oil Burner Act

New requirements with respect to the installation of gas burning equipment were added to the regulations under the Manitoba Gas and Oil Burner Act (L.G., April 1957, p. 469) by Man. Reg. 3/58, gazetted on January 18.

As before, only a licensed gas fitter with a permit from the chief inspector may install any gas burning equipment or make a gas installation. A new provision states that when doing such work a gas fitter must now affix to the principal part of the equipment or installation a tag bearing his serial number.

Another provides that before connecting up gas equipment or a gas installation to its supply line, a gas utility must ask to see the gas fitter's permit, and within 48 hours after the gas is turned on must send a written report to the chief inspector, noting whether the required tag is duly attached and giving, among other particulars, the name and address of the gas fitter and the serial number of his permit.

The regulations also require every gas utility company to forward a list of all gas equipment or gas installations to which it has commenced to supply gas since January 1, 1957.

St. John's Shops Act

By a proclamation gazetted on January 14 and effective January 26, Saturday was again declared to be a shop closing day in St. John's, Newfoundland, except during the

Christmas period or when another whole holiday occurs in the same week. Since September 12, 1955, Saturday closing has been in effect only during the summer months.

Ontario Fuel Board Act

The regulations under the Ontario Fuel Board Act were amended by O. Reg. 4/58, gazetted on January 18, so as to adopt the CSA Code entitled, "Installation Code for Oil Burning Equipment" (CSA B139-1957). The amendment further provides that the installation, repair, maintenance, replacement or removal of fuel-oil appliances, fuel-oil piping tanks and vents must comply with the code.

Saskatchewan Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

New regulations under the Saskatchewan Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act dealing with liquefied petroleum gas pressure vessels and distributing plants were gazetted on January 3, replacing regulations authorized by O.C. 1371/53 (L.G. 1953, p. 1348).

Among other changes, some provisions with respect to portable cylinders have been deleted, additional shop inspection and welding requirements were laid down for storage tanks and other pressure containers and the licensing provisions were revised. Some of the changes are the result of transferring responsibility for the issuance of licences to sell and install L.P. gas cylinders from the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Branch of the Department of Labour to the Gas Licensing Branch.

It is again compulsory for a person operating a filling or distributing plant or selling L.P. gas equipment connected thereto to obtain an annual licence for each branch or plant operated by him. It is no longer necessary, however, for a dealer to obtain a licence from the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Branch in order to sell and install portable cylinders, new regulations issued recently under the Gas Inspection and Licensing Act (O.C. 2244/57, gazetted on December 13) having provided for the issuance of a limited contractor's licence authorizing the holder to sell and install L.P. gas cylinders and equipment.

As a result of these changes, three types of licences, instead of four, are now provided for. A Class A licence authorizes the holder to operate a filling or distributing plant, fill portable cylinders, transport tanks or other approved pressure containers or sell L.P. gas equipment. The holder of a Class B licence may distribute L.P. gas in the province by means of a transport tank or other approved manner to agents or consumers or sell L.P. gas equipment. The holder of a Class C licence may engage only

in the sale of L.P. gas equipment. By L.P. gas equipment, the regulations do not mean gas burning appliances but rather "storage tanks, transport tanks or other pressure containers, including fittings, machinery or other apparatus connected therewith".

In addition to performing his authorized tasks, every licensee, except the holder of Class C licence, may also do the work of the holder of a lower class of licence.

As previously, a licensee is required to submit a sale and installation report for every L.P. gas storage tank or ASME code vessel installed or disposed of. Upon request, he must also supply the department with a list of all L.P. gas filling and distributing plants operated by him and of all installations being supplied with L.P. gas.

The regulations again stipulate that only approved vessels built in accordance with specified standards may be used. Unless otherwise provided for, the design, construction, installation and use of all L.P. gas vessels and equipment must conform with the provisions of NBFU Pamphlet No. 58 or other designated codes. A new proviso has been added, however, to the effect that these regulations do not apply to L.P. gas vessels used in a refinery, these being required to meet the standards of NBFU Pamphlet No. 59.

As has been indicated, some deletions have been made in the rules previously laid down for portable cylinders. The provisions respecting construction, registration, filling, retesting, maintenance and transportation of portable cylinders have been retained without substantial change but the section dealing with the installation and storage of such vessels does not appear in the new regulations. These and other minor deletions no doubt stem from the fact that licensing of L.P. gas equipment dealers is now under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Gas Licensing Branch.

The requirements for storage tanks and pressure containers other than portable cylinders are in some respects more stringent than formerly. No pressure container may be filled with L.P. gas, placed in the possession of a consumer or used in the province unless the department has been notified, has made an inspection and issued a certificate authorizing its use. Installations must be made under the supervision of an authorized person who, on completing his work, must send in the prescribed installation report.

While it is no longer necessary to have the department approve the proposed location of storage tanks with a capacity of 2,000 or more gallons, the manufacturer is

again required to submit design drawings and specifications for departmental approval and registration, giving all the particulars listed.

Every vessel is to be constructed in strict accordance with the registered design with all welding not only meeting the requirements of the ASME Welding Qualifications Code as formerly, but also of the new welding provisions of the regulations. These provide that all welders, including welding machine operators, employed upon the construction of a pressure vessel must have been tested within an 18-month period in accordance with the ASME Code in the presence of an authorized inspector who must record the results on a prescribed form which is to be made available to the department upon request. It is also the responsibility of the manufacturer to conduct procedure tests, including tests of the filler metal, and forward the results to the department for registration. If such tests are not held or if a vessel shows questionable workmanship, a provincial inspector may order weld test coupons cut and tested in accordance with the Saskatchewan Pressure Welding Regulations at the manufacturer's expense. Should the coupons fail, the vessel may be sealed and its use prohibited.

Shop inspection requirements are more specifically set out than formerly, the new regulations providing that every vessel exceeding five cubic feet in volume must be shop inspected during construction by a provincial government boiler or pressure vessel inspector or, if built in the United States, by an inspector holding a National Board Commission employed by a Code State or a boiler insurance company.

The provision setting out safety valve requirements for storage tanks has been amended to make the manufacturer responsible for seeing that every vessel is fitted with one or more spring-loaded safety valves of an approved type. The new regulations also provide that safety valves must comply with NBFU standards.

The additional safety rules are substantially the same as before, one change being that the use of underground storage tanks is now expressly forbidden. Previously, they could be built with the permission of the chief inspector provided certain conditions were met.

Aside from one or two minor changes, the standards laid down for transport tanks are the same as formerly, the regulations again stipulating that unless otherwise provided, the design and construction must conform with the applicable provisions of NBFU Pamphlet No. 58 and such sections of the ASME Code for Unfired Pressure

Vessels as have been adopted by the CSA Code B-51. In addition to an authorization from the Boiler's Branch, the approval of the Highway Traffic Board is again necessary before a transport tank may be used in transit.

No major changes were made in the requirements for filling and distributing plants, departmental approval of plans and equipment and a licence to operate again being necessary.

The prohibition against alteration and repairs by welding except with the approval of an inspector and by a licensed pressure welder does not now apply to containers having a pressure of 15 pounds p.s.i. or less.

Saskatchewan Hours of Work Act

Two orders under the Saskatchewan Hours of Work Act granting conditional exemptions from the requirement to pay overtime after eight hours in the day and 44 in the week were gazetted on January 24. One, O.C. 70/58, provides that between November 1 and March 31 each year, employees of municipal skating rinks in Prince Albert may work up to 88 hours in a two-week period without payment of overtime. A similar exemption valid annually for the period May 15 to September 15 was granted to municipal swimming pool employees of that city by O.C. 71/58. Both orders contain the usual qualification respecting public holidays.

Similar conditional exemptions were previously granted to employees in swimming pools in Regina and Saskatoon and to employees engaged in maintaining rinks operated by the Saskatoon Playgrounds Association.

Saskatchewan Social Aid Act

Allowances to needy mothers in Saskatchewan were increased, effective January 1, by an amendment to the Mothers' Allowance Regulations under the Social Aid Act (L.G. 1955, p. 966).

As before, an allowance may be paid to a mother with one or more children who is a widow or in need of financial assistance for certain other reasons. Both the rates and the method of payment have been changed, however.

Instead of allowances ranging from a maximum of \$480 a year for a mother with one child, up to \$1,080 a year for a mother with 10 children, the regulations now provide for an allowance of up to \$600 a year for a needy mother, plus an additional \$120 a year for each child.

The regulations no longer set out a range of maximum annual allowable incomes including allowances; instead they stipulate

(Continued on page 291)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Monthly Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act

Number of initial and renewal claims for benefit in December about double number in November, about 88 per cent higher than in December 1956, statistics* show. Claimants on "live file" up substantially

The number of initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit in December was 499,213, being about double the 249,108 recorded in November, and approximately 88 per cent higher than the December 1956 total of 265,230.

Claimants having an unemployment register in the "live file" on December 31 numbered 744,248, comprising 18.5 per cent of the estimated insured population for the beginning of the month. This represents a substantial rise over the November figure of 403,273 and the December 1956 figure of 398,244.

Of the 744,248 claimants, 88,892 were claimants for seasonal benefit (72,251 males and 16,641 females), and these included 8,155 male and 48 female claimants in the fishing industry.

With reference to Tables E-1 to E-4 at the back of this issue, it should be noted that this year, for the first time, all the tables give figures which represent combined regular and seasonal—including fishing—claims or payments. In the past, during the period when seasonal benefit was applicable, Table E-1 covered regular payments only, while in Table E-3 only the column relating to initial claims filed, covered seasonal as well as regular claims.

The increase in claims filed during December and in the number of claimants on the register at the end of the month over last year appears in large measure to be due to lower levels of activity in such industries as construction, logging and service. In part, it is also due to the inclusion of fishermen (about 8,000) among claimants for the first time and to some shift of seasonal benefit claimants from January to December, although the figures indicate that these were not the major factors in the increase.

*See Tables E-1 to E-4 at back of book.

Eighty-one per cent of the claimants were males, against 78 per cent on November 29 and 79 per cent on December 31, 1956. This reflects the importance of reduced activity in industries, such as construction, which employ a high proportion of males.

The distribution of claimants on the basis of duration on claim shows over 64 per cent of the December 31 total with a record of four weeks or less. This category accounted for 60 per cent of the November 29 total, and 68 per cent on December 31, 1956. At the upper end of the schedule the proportion of claimants having a minimum of 13 weeks on claim was 12 per cent (December 1957), 15 per cent (November 1957) and 11 per cent (December 1956). Males constitute a considerably smaller proportion of the longer term claimants (68 per cent as of December 31) than of the total (81 per cent).

Postal claimants constituted 38 per cent of the December 31 claimants, an increase of four percentage points over the 34 per cent for November 29. As was the case in November, the increase occurred wholly among the males. Part of this increase is accounted for by seasonal benefit claimants, of whom 42 per cent were postal, against 37 per cent of the regular claimants (85 per cent of the fishing claimants are postal).

Claimants unable to establish the right to any kind of benefit accounted for 82 per cent of those "not entitled to benefit"

In a comparison of current employment statistics with those for a previous period, consideration should be given to relevant factors other than numbers such as the opening and closing of seasonal industries, increase in area population, influence of weather conditions, and the general employment situation.

on initial claims. This compared with 82 per cent the previous month and 62 per cent in December 1956.

The estimated average weekly number of beneficiaries rose by 63 per cent over November and was 138 per cent above the figure for December 1956. Increases of the same magnitude were reflected in the number of weeks compensated, but the amount of benefit paid during December was 68 per cent over November and 155 per cent in excess of the same month last year. Payment of seasonal benefit during the current month is a factor contributing to higher payments over both November 1957 and December 1956. Payments in respect of fishing benefit account for less than 1 per cent of total payments.

The average weekly rate of benefit paid rose to \$21.63 during December. This is an increase of 4 per cent over the November average of \$20.87 and is 7 per cent higher than the December 1956 average of \$20.21.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

Revenue received in December totalled \$21,936,826.43 compared with \$21,602,141.47 in November and \$21,653,382.16 in December 1956. Benefit payments in December amounted to \$31,907,823.27 compared with \$18,961,516.48 in November and \$12,515,533.79 in December 1956. The balance in

the fund on December 31 was \$877,470,-144.39; on November 30 it was \$887,441,-141.23 and on December 31, 1956 it was \$926,776,830.22.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for December show that insurance books or contribution cards have been issued to 4,875,207 employees who have made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund since April 1, 1957.

At December 31 employers registered numbered 299,885, an increase of 738 since November 30.

Enforcement Statistics

During December 1957, 4,683 investigations were conducted by enforcement officers across Canada. Of these, 3,468 were spot checks of postal and counter claims to verify the fulfilment of statutory conditions, and 104 were miscellaneous investigations. The remaining 1,111 were investigations in connection with claimants suspected of making false statements to obtain benefit.

Prosecutions were commenced in 83 cases, 9 against employers and 74 against claimants.* Punitive disqualifications as a result of claimants making false statements or misrepresentations numbered 728.*

Decisions of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Decision CUB-1445, January 17, 1958

Summary of the facts: The claimant is one of several employees who were dismissed from their employment on March 5, 1956.

According to the submissions, these employees requested that the circumstances of their dismissal be considered in the light of the provisions of the Ontario Labour Relations Act. A commissioner was appointed by the provincial Minister of Labour to investigate the matter and his decision, dated April 23, 1956, was to the effect that the company had violated Section 47 of the Ontario Labour Relations Act in dismissing these employees; that those discharged and rehired should be made whole in respect of the loss of pay suffered by them in the interval; that those discharged and not rehired were entitled to

be reinstated to their former jobs if they so desired and also to be made whole in respect of loss of pay in the interval.

In complying with the aforementioned decision, the company computed its liability to the rehired employees on the basis of the wages to which they would have been entitled had they not been dismissed, less wages, if any, earned elsewhere and unemployment insurance benefit received. Moreover, as it was alleged that the company was on the verge of bankruptcy and therefore unable to pay the full amount of its liability, an agreement was reached with the employees to accept 80 per cent of the amount owing as full settlement.

The claimant filed a claim for benefit on March 6, which was allowed. He was

*These do not necessarily relate to the investigations conducted during this period.

subsequently reinstated to his former employment with back pay as described above and on February 25, 1957, the insurance officer disqualified him retroactively from March 4, 1956 to April 28, 1956 on the ground that he had not proved that he was unemployed during that period (section 54 (1)).

Following the claimant's appeal to a board of referees, the insurance officer rescinded his decision and referred the case to the board on the question as to whether the retroactive pay received by the claimant was to be considered as earnings within the meaning of section 172 (1) of the Regulations.

The board of referees, which heard the case on April 18, 1957, unanimously dismissed the appeal. The board was of the opinion that "the retroactive pay was undoubtedly given pursuant to the settlement of a grievance and that this provision became a part of the employees' contract of service". Under the circumstances the amount received in settlement (\$273.12) had to be considered as earnings within the meaning of sections 172 (1) and 173 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations.

The interested union appealed to the Umpire and through its counsel requested an oral hearing before the Umpire, which was held in Ottawa on September 19, 1957. The union was represented by counsel.

The counsel for the union argued that the monies received by the claimant could not be termed "remuneration or income" and could not be said to have been received "in connection with services performed". It had nothing to do with a breach of contract of service. It was received pursuant to a right arising under the Labour Relations Act, because of a breach of the law by the employer. The claimant had been dismissed at the time the monies were awarded and the question of wages entered the issue only as a yard-stick for a settlement.

The counsel for the Commission contended that the reinstatement compensation was damages under the contract of service which the employer was compelled to pay by reason of his breach of the said contract. These payments, therefore, were income "in connection with services performed".

Conclusions: Section 172 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations provides, in part, as follows:

The earnings to be taken into account for the purpose of determining the amount of benefit payable to an insured person are... all remuneration or income received or to be received in connection with services performed by such person, whether or not under

a contract of service and, for the purpose of this section, shall include

- (a) retirement leave credits;
- (b) wages in lieu of notice;
- (c) reserve army pay for attendance at camp for not more than two consecutive working days;
- (d) board and lodging;
- (e) holiday pay provided for by subsection (4) of section 173;
- (f) workmen's compensation paid in respect of total temporary disability; and
- (g) monies paid in consideration of a claimant's returning to or commencing work with a specific employer.

It can, therefore, be seen that the interpretation put forward by the counsel for the Commission is not without merit. The monies paid to the claimant in this case can in a sense, but only remotely, be said to have been received in connection with services performed in that services were at some time performed by him for his employer under a contract of service.

The wording of section 172 (1), however, leaves much to be desired as to precisely what its provisions were intended to include as earnings for the purpose of unemployment insurance benefit. Moreover, paragraphs (a), (b) and (g), for example, specifically refer to instances where the remuneration or income received or to be received appears to be similar in its source and nature to the monies paid to the claimant in the present case, especially in that the remuneration or income need not be for services actually performed. On the other hand, in a recent decision, namely CUB-1443, I held that the remuneration received by a canalman whilst on compensatory leave was earnings because actual services, i.e., overtime work, had been performed by him in the past and the remuneration could truly and really be said to be in connection with or for the services actually performed.

Consequently, as there were no services actually performed by the claimant at any time for the monies paid to him by the employer and as monies paid under circumstances such as those which are described in this case are not specifically mentioned in any one of the paragraphs from (a) to (g) of section 172 (1), I consider and decide that the monies received by the claimant in this case cannot be held to be earnings within the meaning and for the purpose of section 172 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations.

The appeal is allowed.

Decision CUB-1450, January 24, 1958

(Translation)

Summary of the facts: On December 12, 1956, the employees of the warping department of a cotton mill, 75 in all,

refused to comply with the modifications introduced by the employer regarding the performance of their work and were released for as long as they did not accept the new working conditions.

The same day and for the two or three days following, 756 employees of the plant's other departments had to be released because of the shortage of work caused by the stoppage that had occurred in the warping department.

On December 18, during a meeting of the members of the union that was one of the parties to the collective agreement that at that time governed the working conditions of all the employees of the above-mentioned departments, the union president announced, with the applause of those attending, that the union would, from the union's fund, make loans to help the unemployed members. Each borrower, in order to receive a loan, had to promise to repay the loan in the event that he received unemployment insurance benefit or that his salary was paid to him by the employer. A few members of the executive committee of the union, that is about three or four, had decided to make loans of that kind, without any resolution having been passed and without any meeting of the executive committee and also without a general meeting of the members.

It appears that the first of those loans was made on December 24, 1956 and the last one on January 14, 1957 following a resolution, "passed at a meeting of the union held on January 17, 1957, to the effect that the loans were discontinued". The average loan was about \$10.00 a week, but some members did not borrow any money as they did not need any help.

The claimant and those associated with him in this appeal belonged to the union and were employed in one of the plant's departments where operations had to cease by reason of the stoppage of work in the warping department. The insurance officer decided that these claimants had lost their employment by reason of a stoppage of work attributable to a labour dispute at the factory at which they were employed and that they had failed to prove that they had not financed the dispute or that they did not belong to a grade or class of workers that included members who were financing it. They were, therefore, disqualified from receipt of benefit from December 24, 1956 to January 14, 1957.

The decision of the insurance officer was appealed to the board of referees. At the hearing of the case the claimant's representative, basing his arguments on the facts already known and those revealed by the

witnesses in their testimonies before the board, chiefly endeavoured to establish that:

1. The decision to loan money to the members had been made in a manner contrary to the union's constitution;

2. The said loans differed from allowances usually given to strikers, in that there was an obligation to repay, that the money was taken from the local union's fund and not "from the general fund of the (parent union)" and that the loans had been granted "as a gratuity or as a charity", only to the members "who were in need of money as a sort of an advance on their unemployment insurance benefit," as the insurance officer had taken a considerable time to make his decision; and

3. As the union, according to the provincial law, was a corporate body distinct from its members, it was impossible to state that the members had financed the dispute.

On March 26, 1957, the board of referees by a majority upheld the decision of the insurance officer, being of the opinion that the loans had, for all practical purposes, constituted the financing of the dispute. The dissenting member, after taking into account the obligation to repay the loans and contending that there was nothing in the evidence to show that the loans "were made from the union's fund or from dues paid by the members,...." gave a contrary opinion.

On April 3, 1957 the union appealed to the Umpire. In his brief of June 19, the representative of the union repeated in greater detail the arguments which had already been submitted to the board of referees. On the other hand the director of unemployment insurance produced a statement of observations in which among other things he drew the Umpire's attention to the British jurisprudence dealing with the financing of a labour dispute, to the possibility of disregarding the legal entity of a corporate body in certain cases and to the fact that the insurance officer was not in a position to give an equitable decision before December 24, 1956.

Conclusions: In his brief, the representative of the claimants admitted that they had lost their employment by reason of a stoppage of work attributable to a labour dispute and, in his statement of observations, the director of unemployment insurance said that the insurance officer had given them the benefit of the doubt with respect to the questions of direct interest and participation. I will therefore only consider the question of the financing of the dispute and, in this respect, I will first examine

whether, in the present case, there was a financing of the dispute within the meaning of section 63(2) of the Act. Should such be the case, I will then establish who were the persons who financed it and what should be the duration of their disqualification from receiving benefit.

One of the best established facts in the present case is that there was some money coming out of the union's fund which was paid to certain members as conditional loans to help them during the stoppage of work attributable to the labour dispute at the factory where they were employed.

Another indisputable fact is that the loans, at least in part, came from the dues they had paid into the union's fund.

Moreover, the union's constitution and regulations establish that, even though, by virtue of a fiction of the law, the members were not the real and absolute proprietors of the money in the union's fund, they nevertheless had an interest in the disposal of the money and, directly or as principals, had a right of control over the operations of the fund. In fact, the members of the executive committee, which among other things is "responsible for the administration of the assets of the union" (Sec. 31.2.), are elected by a general meeting of the members (Sec. 42.5.); a general meeting "determines the administrative expenses and how the union's money is to be used" (Sec. 42.1.), subject to the approval of the executive committee; finally, the executive committee and the treasurer have to report to the general assembly, which "decides on all the recommendations submitted" (Sec. 42.7.). On the other hand, the members in an ordinary meeting may vote certain expenses without having to refer the matter to the executive committee (Sec. 34).

Now, to finance a labour dispute within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act is, in my opinion, to help financially in some manner one of the parties to the dispute in a way which, intentionally or not, is likely to prolong the duration of the stoppage of work or to support the party in its demands. In view of the foregoing it can be readily observed that loans of money to members of a union during a stoppage of work attributable to a labour dispute in which, as in the present case, some members are directly involved as interested parties or as participants, may very well achieve one or both of the aforementioned purposes. Loans of this kind in such circumstances, and a *fortiori* conditional loans such as those which were

made in the present case where the eventual elimination of the obligation to reimburse could convert the loan into an unconditional gift, do create, barring evidence to the contrary (the onus being placed on the claimant by the Act), a presumption that such loans have either prolonged the stoppage of work or supported the demands of one of the parties to the dispute, or even both. No proof to the contrary has been submitted by the claimant in this case.

In view of the absence of such evidence, I must, therefore, conclude that there was a financing of the labour dispute within the meaning of the Act in this case. As it has already been established on the one hand that the money, at least in part, came from the union's fund and consisted of the dues paid by the members, and that, on the other hand, the union's members had an interest in the disposal of the money as well as a right of control over the operations of the fund, it follows, therefore, that there was a financing of the labour dispute by the union's members.

I do not have to decide upon the regularity of the procedure followed in granting the loans to the members; I need only to be satisfied that loans were in fact made to some members and that these members accepted them readily and without objection. Neither do I have to decide upon the question of any delay on the part of the insurance officer in making his decision, as this is exclusively a matter of administration which comes under the jurisdiction of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

For the above-mentioned reasons, I consider that all the employees of the class of the union's members, whether they all obtained loans or not, have financed the labour dispute within the meaning of paragraph 2(a) of section 63 of the Act; the employees of the same grade, i.e., of the same occupation as any one of those mentioned in this paragraph and who do not belong to the union, are also disqualified from receipt of benefit but under paragraph 2(b) of the same section; the disqualification in both cases being for the duration of the financing, that is, from December 24, 1956 to January 14, 1957 inclusive.

Needless to say that no disqualification is imposed with respect to the employees concerned in the present appeal if they do not belong to the same grade or class as those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

I, therefore, dismiss the union's appeal.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Wage Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded during January

Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

During January the Department of Labour prepared 204 wage schedules for inclusion in contracts proposed to be undertaken by departments of the federal Government and and its Crown corporations in various areas of Canada, for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition. In the same period, a total of 100 contracts in these categories was awarded. Particulars of these contracts appear below.

A copy of the wage schedule issued for each contract is available on request to trade unions concerned or to others who have a *bona fide* interest in the execution of the contract.

(The labour conditions included in each of the contracts listed under this heading provide that:

(a) the wage rate for each classification of labour shown in the wage schedule included in the contract is a minimum rate only and contractors and subcontractors are not exempted from the payment of higher wages in any instance where, during the continuation of the work, wage rates in excess of those shown in the wage schedule have been fixed by provincial legislation, by collective agreements in the district, or by current practice;

(b) hours of work shall not exceed eight in the day and 44 in the week, except in emergency conditions approved by the Minister of Labour;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of eight per day and 44 per week.

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment

Contracts awarded in January for the manufacture of supplies and equipment were as follows:

Department	No. of Contracts	Aggregate Amount
Defence Construction (1951) Limited	1	\$ 448.00
Defence Production	97	285,595.00
Post Office	13	333,411.55
R.C.M.P.	1	2,321.00
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	1	113,720.64

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation of the federal Government has the purpose of insuring that all Government contracts for works of construction and for the manufacture of supplies and equipment contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as fair and reasonable in each trade or classification employed in the district where the work is being performed.

The practice of Government departments and those Crown corporations to which the legislation applies, before entering into contracts for any work of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, is to obtain wage schedules from the Department of Labour, showing the applicable wage rate for each classification of workmen deemed to be required in the execution of the work. These

wage schedules are thereupon included with other relevant labour conditions as terms of such contracts to be observed by the contractors.

Wage schedules are not included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment because it is not possible to determine in advance the classifications to be employed in the execution of a contract. A statement of the labour conditions which must be observed in every such contract is however, included therein and is of the same nature and effect as those which apply in works of construction.

Copies of the federal Government's Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation may be had upon request to the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

(The labour conditions included in contracts for the manufacture of supplies and equipment provide that:

(a) all persons who perform labour on such contracts shall be paid such wages as are currently paid in the district to competent workmen; and if there is no current rate, then a fair and reasonable rate; but in no event shall the wages paid be less than those established by the laws of the province in which the work is being performed;

(b) the working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district or if there be no such custom, then fair and reasonable hours;

(c) overtime rates of pay may be established by the Minister of Labour for all hours worked in excess of those fixed by custom of the trade in the district, or in excess of fair and reasonable hours;

(d) no person shall be discriminated against in regard to employment because of his race, national origin, colour or religion, nor because he has made a complaint with respect to alleged discrimination.)

Wage Claims Received and Payments Made during January

During January the sum of \$7,460.42 was collected from 14 contractors for wage arrears due their employees arising out of the failure of the contractors, or their subcontractors, to apply the wage rates and other conditions of employment required by the schedule of labour conditions forming part of their contracts. This amount has been or will be distributed to the 338 workers concerned.

Contracts Containing Fair Wage Schedules Awarded during January

(The labour conditions of the contracts marked (*) contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour not in excess of eight per day and 44 per week, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.)

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Chalk River Ont: Hill-Clarke-Francis (Quebec) Ltd, extension to Metallurgy Bldg No 465; M Sullivan & Son Ltd, construction of cafeteria bldg No 500.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Camp Gagetown N B: M F Schurman Co Ltd, construction of housing units, DND 45/54. *Camp Borden Ont:* Grisenthwaite Construction Co, construction of housing units, DND 13/55; Swansea Construction Co, construction of ground services, DND 13/55.

Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Sault Ste Marie Indian Agency Ont: Alex Wray & Sons Co Ltd, alterations to heating system, Shingwauk IRS. *Fisher River Indian Agency Man:* Louis Ducharme, construction of Peguis Central Indian day school. *Skeena River Indian Agency B C:* D Robinson Construction Ltd, construction of Indian day school, power house & teachers' residences, Kitkatla, Gurd Island.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited

Summerside P E I: McNeilly Bavington Ltd, fire retardant painting of interior of hangars & leantos, RCAF Station; Canadian Comstock Co Ltd, construction of underground power, street lighting & communication system, etc, RCAF Station. *Dartmouth N S:* Central Construction Co, construction of crash tender garage, HMCS Shearwater. *Halifax N S:* Cardinal Painting & Decorating Co Ltd, interior painting of PMQs, Shannon Park. *Camp Gagetown N B:* Leeds Bridge & Iron Works Ltd, supply & erection of structural steel & steel joists for garage. *Longue Pointe Que:* Weiss Electrical Contracting Co, rewiring electrical distribution system & alterations to instrument shop, 202 base workshop. *Nicolet Que:* North Shore Construction Co Ltd, installation of emergency main under Nicolet River. *St Johns Que:* Fred Korman, enlargement of substation & extension to electrical distribution system, RCAF Station. *Valcartier Que:* Freres Jobin Inc, construction of grenade range. *Barriefield Ont:* Connolly & Twizell Ltd, construction of underground steam distribution system & extension to central heating plant. *Centralia Ont:* Ruliff Grass Construction Co Ltd, reinforcement of glulam arches in chapel. *Clinton Ont:* Ruliff Grass Construction Co Ltd, reinforcement of glulam arches in chapel, RCAF Station. *Camp Shilo Man:* Durall Ltd, addition to central heating plant. *Portage la Prairie Man:* McNeilly Bavington Ltd, fire retardant painting of interior of hangars, RCAF Station. *Calgary Alta:* Burns & Dutton Concrete & Construction Co Ltd, construction of lecture training bldg & outside services, Currie Barracks; Wirtanen Electric Co Ltd, additions & alterations to electrical distribution system, RCAF Station, Lincoln Park.

Building and Maintenance

St Hubert Que: Lagendyk & Co Ltd, interior painting of bldgs, RCAF Station. *St Johns Que*: Unic Steel Products Ltd, supply & installation of ventilation system in bldg No 47, RCAF Station. *Oakville Ont*: Walker Painting & Decorating Co Ltd, interior painting of PMQs, Surrey Park. *Trenton Ont*: Walker F MacCormack, interior painting of PMQs, RCAF Station. *Camp Chilliwack B C*: J T Devlin & Co Ltd, interior painting of bldgs. *Vancouver B C*: Penning Crushing & Contracting Ltd, construction of breakwater, RCAF Station; M Sleightholme & Co Ltd, interior painting of bldgs, Jericho Beach.

Department of Defence Production

Cornwallis N S: Guildfords Ltd, lagging of hot water tanks & steam pipes in boiler rooms, *HMCS Cornwallis*. *Greenwood N S*: Geo W Sampson, interior painting of PMQs, RCAF Station. *Quebec Que*: C Jobin Ltee, restoration of transformer vault No 2, La Citadelle. *Valcartier Que*: Quebec Decorators Reg'd, interior painting of tank hangars, No 20 Works Coy, RCE, Military Camp; Couverture & Ventilation Ltee, installation of ventilation system in auditorium, bldg No 63, CARDE. *Barriefield Ont*: Joseph Downey & Son, refurbishing of hardwood floors in PMQs, Fort Henry Heights. *Camp Borden Ont*: Pierce Construction, installation of combination doors in PMQs. *Ottawa Ont*: J G Tompkins & Co, construction of extension to POL shed, construction of island & relocation of pumps, etc, Beach Bldg. *Shirleys Bay Ont*: Shore & Horwitz Construction Co Ltd, additional work at transmitter site, Highway 15. *Uplands Ont*: McAuliffe-Grimes Ltd, installation of asbestos shingles on bldgs, RCAF Station. *Windsor Ont*: Loaring Construction Co Ltd, repairs at *HMCS Hunter*. *Winnipeg Man*: Norlen Painting & Decorating, interior redecoration of PMQs, Fort Osborne Barracks. *Saskatoon Sask*: Foulds Construction, construction of workshop addition to central heating plant, RCAF Station. *Calgary Alta*: Prudham Building Specialties Ltd, repairs to walls, etc, bldg No D2, Currie Barracks. *Edmonton Alta*: Bond & Leitch Ltd, reroofing of bldg, *HMCS Nonsuch*. *Lynn Creek B C*: Skyline Roofing Ltd, reroofing section of bldg No 2, Naval Depot. *Vancouver B C*: C J Oliver Ltd, repairs to roof trusses, hangar No 7, North Jericho; Peterson Electrical Construction Co Ltd, replacement of power poles, etc, Jericho Beach.

National Harbours Board

Quebec Que: The Carter Construction Co Ltd, construction of addition to grain elevator.

Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Gravelbourg Sask: H J Parker, *construction of monument to commemorate Father Louis Pierre Gravel. *Fort Langley B C*: K J Moore, *installation of electrical facilities in custodian's office & living quarters; Langley Glass Shop, *supply & installation of glass, etc, in custodian's office & living quarters; Hubbard Construction, *application of bonded roof for custodian's office & living quarters. *Kootenay National Park B C*: Rogers Sheet Metal & Roofing Ltd, *application of bonded roofs on 4 bldgs; Patmore's Plumbing & Heating Co Ltd, *installation of exhaust ventilation system in McKay Creek maintenance garage.

Department of Public Works

St John's Nfld: E F Barnes Machine & Fabricating Shops, *installation of two double drum winches on Dredge PWD No 401. *Stephenville Nfld*: Pinsent Construction Co Ltd, alterations & addition to RCMP detachment bldg & garage. *Cripple Creek N S*: Mosher & Rawding Ltd, cribwork wall reconstruction. *Dartmouth N S*: Halifax Shipyards, *docking & repairing of tug *Fredericton*. *Halifax N S*: Mack's Construction Ltd, repairs & alterations to bldg at Pier 21. *Saint John N B*: Acme Construction Co Ltd, extension to garage, etc, RCMP detachment quarters. *Montreal Que*: Leonard J Weber Construction Co, construction of postal station "H". *Quebec Que*: A Janin & Co Ltd, construction of forest biology laboratory, Laval University. *Ste Anne de Bellevue Que*: Leonard J Weber Construction Ltd, construction of biological test bldg, Ste Anne's Hospital; Gagnon & Fils Ltee, installation of 6" gravity sewer, Ste Anne's Hospital. *Valleyfield Que*: Reid & Cambridge Ltd, supply & installation of two boilers & overhauling of pumps, etc, Federal Bldg; Arthur & Albert Marcil, alterations & repairs to federal bldg. *Amherstburg Ont*: McQueen Marine Ltd, construction of protection wall. *Arnprior Ont*: M Sullivan & Son Ltd, alterations to heating system, hangars Nos 1 & 2 & drill hall, Civil Defence College. *Elliot Lake Ont*: Georgian Bay Construction Co Ltd, addition to temporary postal accommodation. *Erieau Ont*:

Sir Lindsay Parkinson (Canada) Ltd, construction of boat harbour. *Manitoulin Island Indian Agency Ont*: Percy Harper, Wilbert Olver & Hayden McDonald, construction of two-classroom block, South Bay. *Mount Forest Ont*: Roger F MacEachern, interior alterations & interior & exterior painting, public bldg. *Ottawa Ont*: William D'Aoust Construction Ltd, alterations & repairs to No 8 Temporary Bldg; James H Wilson Ltd, supply & installation of laboratory fittings in Chemistry Radioactive Ores & Administration Bldg, Booth St; Aerodyne Engineering Co, installation of air conditioning & ventilation systems, first floor, Militia Stores Bldg; Ontario Building Cleaning Co Ltd, renewal of flashing & roof repairs, etc, Royal Canadian Mint; A E Proulx, sanding of floors, No 8 Temporary Bldg. *Pike Creek Ont*: Dean Construction Co Ltd, improvements (dredging & training walls). *Pointe au Baril Ont*: Onway Construction Co, wharf reconstruction. *Sutton (Black River) Ont*: Simcoe Dock & Dredging Ltd, reconstruction of training wall. *Toronto Ont*: Toronto Dry Dock Co Ltd, *docking & repairs to Dredge PWD No 116; Robert Wilson, removal of garbage & ashes from federal bldgs. *Windsor Ont*: Luigi de Appollonia, alterations to UIC bldg; David Greenblat & Jack Kraden, demolition of various bldgs, Federal Bldg site. *Carman Man*: Harris Construction Co Ltd, addition & alterations to federal bldg. *Athabasca Alta*: C H Whitham Ltd, construction of RCMP detachment quarters. *Calgary Alta*: Poole Construction Co Ltd, alterations to second floor, Northern Electric Bldg. *Edmonton Alta*: Western Cartage & Storage Ltd, moving of various departments into federal bldg. *Ermineskin Alta*: Alexander Construction Ltd, construction of RC school. *Hobbema Indian Agency*. *Lethbridge Alta*: Glen Little, construction of poultry house, etc. Veterinary Research Station. *Ma-Me-O Beach Alta*: Square M Construction Ltd & Coleman Collieries Ltd, wharf repairs. *Sylvan Lake Alta*: Quam Construction Co, breakwater-wharf repairs. *Prince George B C*: C J Oliver Ltd, interior alterations to basement, federal bldg.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Iroquois Ont: Locweld & Forge Products Ltd, supply & installation of covers for recesses, handrails, fencing, etc, International Rapids Section.

Department of Transport

Halifax N S: Atlas Construction Co Ltd, construction of road & clearing, stumping & grubbing at airport. *Dunville Ont*: S G Powell Shipyard Ltd, *construction of two landing barges. *Kingston Ont*: Kingston Shipyards, *construction of three landing barges. *Pagwa Ont*: Besner Bros Construction, additional drainage at aerodrome. *The Pas Man*: Wirtanen Electric Co Ltd, construction of airport lighting facilities, etc.

Recent Regulations

(Continued from page 282)

that the combined allowance to a mother, father and children must be reduced by the amount of other income in excess of \$540 a year. As a result of these changes, the total allowable income of a mother with one or two children has been increased by \$240 a year, that of a mother with three children by \$300.

Another new provision raised the additional allowance for an incapacitated father living at home from \$120 to \$240 a year.

Instead of \$360 a year for a first child, \$480 for two children, and \$540 for three, with further allowances for each additional child, a guardian may now be paid up to \$420 a year for the first child and \$240 a year for each additional child. In lieu of a ceiling on allowable annual income, the regulations provide that in all cases the allowance will be reduced by the amount of other income in excess of \$300 a year.

Another new provision authorizes the payment of an additional award equal to the actual expenditure for travel and maintenance incurred by an incapacitated father or child in having an examination requested by the Disability Certification and Rehabilitation Review Committee of the Department of Social Welfare.

Another order gazetted on January 10, O.C. 2393/57, provided that effective from November 1, 1957, any allowance paid under the Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowance or Disabled Persons Allowance Acts or any pension under the Federal Old Age Security Act will not be deemed income for the purposes of these regulations. A further amendment provided that any allowance under the Supplemental Allowance Regulations is not to be included when calculating income. Previously, only the basic allowance could be excluded.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

January 1958*

There were 23 work stoppages in existence during January,* causing a total time loss of 169,880 man-days during the month. The number of stoppages and the time loss resulting from them have only slightly increased from the previous month. However, the January 1958 figure for time loss is more than three times the figure for the same month last year (52,680 man-days).

Nearly three quarters of the total time loss during January was caused by the stoppage affecting the pulp and paper industry in British Columbia. This strike, involving more than 5,000 workers, caused a time loss of 122,430 man-days during the month, and a total time loss of 311,640 man-days since its beginning November 14, 1957. (This work stoppage ended on February 4.)

Of the 23 work stoppages in existence during this month, eleven involved one hundred or more workers. Three stoppages of this category that began prior to January were still in progress at the end of the month. On the other hand, five stoppages involving one hundred or more workers that began in January were terminated at the end of the month.

On an industry basis (see Table 1), manufacturing had the largest number of work stoppages and of workers involved. This industry also had the highest rate for time loss, as a result of the strike in the pulp and paper industry in British Columbia. In other industries, both the number of stoppages and the time loss were comparatively low.

*Table G-1 at the back of this issue compares the number of strikes and lockouts in existence during January of this year with December and January of last year. The approximate number of workers involved and the time loss resulting are also compared on a monthly basis. The number of strikes and lockouts beginning during each month is also indicated.

Table G-2 deals more specifically with stoppages involving 100 or more workers in existence during January 1958. The approximate time-loss, together with the number of workers involved, is indicated for each stoppage. The major issues and the major terms of settlement, if the stoppage has ended, are also mentioned. Other details include such information as the dates on which the stoppages began and ended and also the industries in which they took place.

Table 1—DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF STRIKES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND TIME LOSS, BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1958.

Industry	No of Strikes	No. of Workers	Time Loss
Fishing	1	700	18,200
Mining	2	1,314	8,815
Manufacturing	11	6,387	129,070
Transportation	1	12	265
Trade	2	12	265
Logging	1	250	500
Construction	5	689	12,765

On a provincial basis (Table 2), British Columbia had the highest rate for time loss, again as a result of the strike affecting the pulp and paper industry. Although Ontario had the largest number of work stoppages during January, the number of workers involved and the time loss were comparatively low in that province. In Quebec, few workers were involved in work stoppages during January and the time loss was low.

Table 2—DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF STRIKES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND TIME LOSS, BY PROVINCES, JANUARY 1958.

Provinces	No. of Strikes	No. of Workers	Time Loss
British Columbia	3	6,281	140,900
Nova Scotia	3	1,343	8,860
Quebec	4	330	4,550
Ontario	13	1,410	15,570

A resolution calling for a ban on strikes and lockouts at all Ontario hydro public utilities failed to gain adoption at the annual meeting early this month of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association.

The resolution asked that, in the interests of public safety, all hydro public utilities be declared essential industries and that the Ontario Department of Labour be empowered, if requested by a utility, to ban a strike or lockout resulting from an unsettled labour dispute.

The resolutions committee chairman recommended non-approval because "the right to strike is a constitutional right that should not be interfered with".

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

Consumer Price Index, February 1958

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) advanced 0.2 per cent from 123.4 to a new high of 123.7 between January and February*.

An increase in the food index accounted for most of the rise, with upward movements in shelter and other commodities and services indexes also contributing. Both the clothing and household operation indexes remained unchanged.

The food index rose from 119.4 to 119.9 as increases were registered for most items of fruit, vegetables and meats. Advances were greatest for oranges, fresh tomatoes and beef. The only decline of consequence was a further drop in the price of eggs.

The other commodities and services index moved from 129.1 to 129.5, mainly on the strength of further widespread increases in hospital rates averaging 3 per cent. Fractionally higher prices were reported for pharmaceuticals and personal care items, including toothpaste, toilet soap and shaving cream.

The shelter index edged up from 136.6 to 136.9 following slight advances in both the rent and home-ownership components.

The clothing index remained unchanged at 108.8 as lower prices for rayon piece goods and a wide range of children's clothing balanced higher prices for some items of men's and women's wear.

The household operation index, unchanged at 120.8, also reflected slight and offsetting price movements as textiles and household supplies were higher and furniture and floor covering were at lower levels.

The consumer price index one year earlier (February 1957) was 120.5. Group indexes on that date were: food 117.2, shelter 133.8, clothing 107.4, household operation 119.1, and other commodities and services 123.8.

City Consumer Price Indexes, January 1958

Consumer price indexes (1949=100) were higher in seven of the ten regional cities between the beginning of December 1957 and the beginning of January 1958, and lower in the other three†. Increases ranged from 0.7 per cent in Toronto to 0.1 per

cent in Saint John; the decreases were all moderate, that of 0.3 per cent in Halifax being the largest.

Food indexes were higher in most cities as beef prices experienced substantial increases in all regions. Lamb, veal and chicken were also higher but pork prices, particularly bacon, eased in a number of cities. Fresh fruits and vegetables—notably oranges and grapefruit—moved to higher price levels while egg prices were down in all ten regional cities, averaging 3 cents a dozen below December 1957 levels.

Clothing indexes were down in most cities as annual January sales were reflected in lower prices for a number of items, particularly men's suits and coats, women's cloth and fur coats and girls' winter coats. Automobile prices for new 1958 model passenger cars were down slightly from December prices in most cities. Newspaper prices were up in six of the ten regional cities.

Regional consumer price index point changes between December and January were as follows: Toronto +0.9 to 127.0; St. John's +0.4 to 110.2*; Montreal +0.4 to 123.8; Vancouver +0.4 to 124.3; Winnipeg +0.3 to 121.9; Saskatoon-Regina +0.2 to 120.3; Saint John +0.1 to 123.5; Halifax -0.4 to 120.7; Ottawa -0.3 to 123.9; Edmonton-Calgary -0.1 to 119.9.

U.S. Consumer Price Index, January 1958

The United States consumer price index (1947-49=100) for January was 122.3—a new record—compared with 121.6 in December 1957. The 0.6-per-cent rise was the steepest since July 1956, when the increase was 0.7 per cent. The index one year earlier was 118.2.

Sharply higher food prices accounted for four fifths of the January increase and there was a net rise in the other goods and services index.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices, January 1958

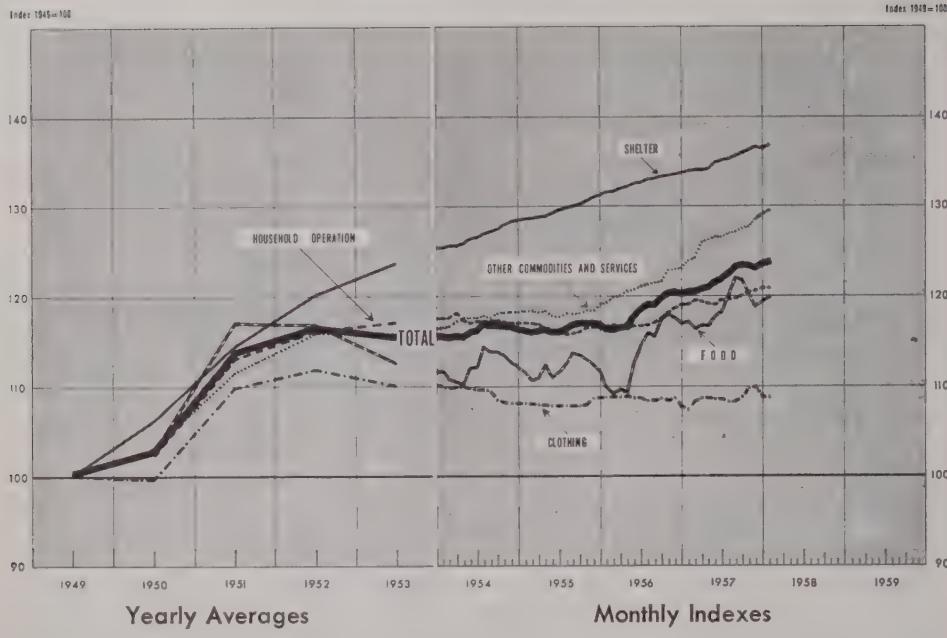
The United Kingdom index of retail prices (Jan. 17, 1956=100) dropped slightly between mid-December and mid-January declining from 108.2, which was a new record, to 108.1. At the beginning of 1957, the index stood at 104.4.

*See Table F-1 at back of book.

†See Table F-2 at back of book.

*On base June 1951=100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Publications Recently Received in Department of Labour Library

The publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Students must apply through the library of their institution. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. List No. 115.

Biographies

1. ALLEN, VICTOR LEONARD. *Trade Union Leadership, based on a Study of Arthur Deakin*. London, Longmans, Green, 1957. Pp. 336.

Arthur Deakin was General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the largest British labor union, from 1940 till his death in May 1955. The author describes and analyzes the power of a labor union leader as exemplified by Mr. Deakin.

2. COLE, GEORGE DOUGLAS HOWARD. *The Life of William Cobbett. With a Chapter on Rural Rides by the late F. E. Green*. 3d ed., rev. London, Home & Van Thal, 1947. Pp. 455.

William Cobbett (1763-1835) was an English political writer and Member of Parliament.

Canada at Work

The following talks were broadcast for and published by the Federal Department of Labour during 1957.

3. ANDREW, GEOFFREY CLEMENT. *Is a University Degree Important?* Pp. 4.

4. BERKLEY, JOSEPH. *How We Organized Our Community Rehabilitation Program*, by Joseph Berkley and Stuart Young. Pp. 4.

The two speakers, who are associated with the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of Essex County in Windsor, Ont., tell about this association.

5. BISSELL, CLAUDE THOMAS. *The Needed Expansion of University Training Facilities*. Pp. 4.

6. BLACKBURN, GEORGE G. *Call it Rehabilitation.* Pp. 5.

Condensation of soundtrack of the motion picture "Call it Rehabilitation," produced by the National Film Board for the Department of Labour.

7. CHARTRAIN, PAUL. *The Story of a Community Rehabilitation Centre.* Pp. 3.

The speaker is Secretary-Treasurer of the Quebec City Rehabilitation Clinic. He describes the work of his organization, which was set up on September 9, 1955.

8. COULSON, L. F. D. *Employment of the Older Workers.* Pp. 4.

The speaker, who is manager of the National Employment Service office in Hamilton, suggests that counselling may help the older worker seeking a job.

9. DAVISON, H. *Changing Trends in the Farm Labour Field.* Pp. 4.

The speaker points out that in spite of the increase of mechanization in agriculture there is still need for part-time employment during peak periods.

10. DAWSON, W. W. *The History of the Agricultural Working Force in Canada.* Pp. 4.

After reviewing the history of the agricultural working force in this century, the speaker suggests some means of solving local shortage of farm workers.

11. DOUSE, H. L. *The Older Worker is a Good Employee.* Pp. 4.

The speaker, an Information Officer of the Department of Labour and Secretary of the Federal Government's Interdepartmental Committee on Older Workers, points out several reasons why the older worker is worth hiring.

12. EVANS, WILLIAM HAROLD. *Industry's Role in Producing Professional Manpower.* Pp. 4.

13. GINGRAS, GUSTAVE. *Medical Aspects of Rehabilitation and Extension of Hospital Services.* Pp. 4.

The speaker is Director of the School of Rehabilitation, University of Montreal, and Medical Director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal. He discusses the medical aspects of rehabilitation, and the extension of hospital services.

14. HANNAM, H. H. *Increased Agricultural Production with Fewer Workers.* Pp. 4.

The speaker describes how the farm labour force has declined since 1947 though farm production has increased.

15. KERR, H. H. *The Engineering Technologist.* Pp. 5.

16. McMULLEN, W. F. *We can't afford to misuse Our Engineers.* Pp. 4.

17. NEALE, R. A. *Industry must train its Own Skilled Workers.* Pp. 4.

The speaker, who is Vice-President in charge of Manufacturing of Canadair Limited, talks about the training facilities and procedures at Canadair Limited.

18. NICHOLLS, HERBERT C. *Canada's Youth Needs More Opportunities for Training.* Pp. 4.

The speaker, who is the recently-appointed Chairman of the National Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee, tell about the work of this Committee. He also describes the lucrative jobs available to those who graduate from the ranks of apprentices.

19. PAGE, GARNET T. *Have We Enough Teachers in Our High Schools?* Pp. 5.

20. PARMENTER, MORGAN DEWART. *Vocational Guidance is the Key to More Professional Manpower.* Pp. 4.

21. ROSSER, F. T. *Canada's Position in the World of Professional Manpower.* Pp. 4.

22. SCOTT, RICHARD. *New Tools for Technicians.* Pp. 4.

23. SHENFIELD, BARBARA. *A British View of the Older Worker Problem.* Pp. 4.

The speaker outlines some reasons for hiring older workers and suggests some areas where they can be employed.

24. SOLDANT, OMAND MCKILLOP. *The Importance of Scientists in the Development of Canada.* Pp. 4.

25. WHITE, JAMES P. *A Modern Concept of Apprenticeship.* Pp. 4.

The speaker, who is Director of Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications for the Province of Alberta, describes the apprenticeship training program whereby the apprentice trains on the job and trains in school over a four-year period.

Canada's Economic Prospects

The following two reports are studies prepared for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

26. BANK OF MONTREAL. *The Service Industries.* Hull, Queen's Printer, 1956. Pp. 161.

"The service industries are generally regarded as comprising all those sections of the economy that do not produce goods but do provide a service of some kind. They may conveniently be grouped under the general headings of trade, finance, commercial and personal services, services provided by government departments and public institutions, transportation and public utilities."

27. DAVIS, JOHN. *Canadian Energy Prospects.* Hull, Queen's Printer, 1957. Pp. 392.

Examines relationship between energy and economic development and also describes some of the energy supplying industries such as the coal, petroleum, natural gas, and electric power.

Congresses and Conventions

28. ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR. *Proceedings of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention...also The Ninth Annual Convention of the Industrial Federation of*

Labour and Merger Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour held in Edmonton, September 17th to 20th, 1956. Edmonton, 1957. Pp. 123.

29. NEW ZEALAND FEDERATION OF LABOUR. *Minutes and Report of Proceedings of the 20th Annual Conference held in...Wellington, April 30, May 1, 2, 3, 1957.* Wellington, 1957. Pp. 104.

Employees' Benefit Plans

30. AMERICAN ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION. *Bill Analysis, S.1122, S.1813, S.2137, S.2176 and Similar House Bills to provide for Registration, Reporting and Disclosure of Certain (Employee) Welfare, Benefit and Pension Plans.*

United States private welfare and pension plans cover about 80 million persons. Because of the rapid growth of these plans and the misuse of some of the money involved, there have been proposals for federal legislation requiring registration and disclosure of financial data of welfare and pension plans.

31. NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. *Pensions, Larger Plans in New York State, January 1957.* New York, 1957. Pp. 143.

A study of 290 private pension plans covering 1,700,000 employees. The plans described include: 105 collectively bargained multi-employer plans; 76 collectively bargained single-employer plans; and 109 non-bargained single-employer plans.

Employment Management

32. CALHOON, RICHARD PERCIVAL. *Influencing Employee Behaviour*, by Richard P. Calhoon and C. A. Kirkpatrick. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1956. Pp. 312.

Partial Contents: Influencing Employees is Your Job. Why Employees Behave as They Do. Demonstrations You Can Use. Removing Resistance and Opposition. Closing the Interview Successfully. Expanding Your Influence. Special Groups You Need to Influence.

33. U.S. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Suggestions for Control of Turnover and Absenteeism.* Rev. ed. Washington, G.P.O., 1957. Pp. 40.

Turnover and absenteeism are closely related. Some of the reasons for excessive absenteeism and leaving a job are inept supervision, wage problems, insufficient use of skills and poor working conditions.

Incentive Plans

34. BAUMBACK, CLIFFORD MASON. *Incentive Wage Problems in Collective Bargaining and in Arbitration.* Iowa City, Bureau of Labour and Management, College of Commerce, State University of Iowa, 1956. Pp. 46.

"The author describes those features of incentive wage plans that most often cause trouble, and recommends administrative policies which he believes have proven to be most sound in practice."

35. CARROLL, PHILL. *Better Wage Incentives.* 1st ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1957. Pp. 230.

The author states that wage incentives increase earnings, improve productivity and reduce costs.

36. MARRIOTT, R. *Incentive Payment Systems: a Review of Research and Opinion.* London, Staples Press, 1957. Pp. 232.

Partial Contents: Types and Classification of Incentive Payment Systems. Advantages and Disadvantages of Incentive Payment Systems. Failures and Restriction of Output.

37. WOLF, WILLIAM B. *Wage Incentives as a Managerial Tool.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1957. Pp. 143.

Contents: The Nature of Wage Incentives. The Impact of Wage Incentives on Manufacturing Costs: an Empirical Study. The Theory and Logic of Wage Incentives: a Re-examination. Understanding the Use of Wage Incentives.

Industrial Health

38. BULLEN, ADELAIDE (KENDALL). *New Answers to the Fatigue Problem.* Gainesville, University of Florida Press, 1956. Pp. 176.

Among other things, the author describes how different types of people feel and behave in given work situations and mentions some findings from laboratory tests on nervous and mental fatigue.

39. GREAT BRITAIN. JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE CONDITIONS IN NON-FERROUS FOUNDRIES. *First Report.* London, H.M.S.O., 1957. Pp. 94.

The Committee was set up to advise the Chief Inspector of Factories on such questions as cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, accident prevention and welfare and health services for workers.

Industrial Relations

40. COLE, GEORGE DOUGLAS HOWARD. *The Case for Industrial Partnership.* London, Macmillan, 1957. Pp. 121.

This book is about industrial democracy. The author thinks that workers are not partners in the firms they work for but are only "hands" who can be dismissed whenever their services are no longer required. He points out the advantages which result when the worker feels he is a member of a team.

41. EUROPEAN PRODUCTIVITY AGENCY. *Labour Management on the Farm*, Project No. 200. Paris, O.E.C., 1957. Pp. 171.

This study tells how the human aspects of farm work have been improved by removing drudgery and by advances in education and social status of farm workers.

42. MICHIGAN. UNIVERSITY. BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. *Addresses on Industrial Relations. 1957 Series.* Ann Arbor, 1957. 1 Volume. (Various pagings).

Partial Contents: Executive Compensation Policies and Methods, by Robert J. Howe. Employee Motivation, by Robert L. Kahn. How can we Identify and Select Prospective Foremen? By James H. Taylor. The Shorter Workweek Issue (2 articles) by William Haber, and by Fred W. Climer. Employee Benefits, Their Current Patterns and Trends, by Jay V. Strong. Supplemental Unemployment Benefits: Principles and Problems, by R. A. Leutheuser.

International Labour Conference

The following six reports were prepared and published in Geneva in 1957 by the International Labour Office for the Forty-First Session of the International Labour Conference to be held in 1958.

Each report contains the following information: (1) Preliminary text of a resolution; (2) Review of the Proceedings of the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference held in September and October, 1956, as it concerns the subject of each report; and (3) The Text of a Resolution adopted by the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference to be considered and decided upon at the Forty-First (Maritime) Conference.

43. *Contents of Ships' Medicine Chests and Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea.* Fifth item on the agenda. Pp. 19.

44. *Engagement of Seafarers through Regularly Established Employment Offices.* Third item on the agenda. Pp. 13.

45. *Flag Transfer in Relation to Social Conditions and Safety.* Fourth item on the agenda. Pp. 10.

46. *General Revision of the Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 93).* Second item on the agenda. Pp. 81.

47. *Jurisdiction over the Suspension of Officers' Certificates of Competency.* Sixth item on the agenda. Pp. 9.

48. *Reciprocal or International Recognition of Seafarers' National Identity Cards.* Seventh item on the agenda. Pp. 23.

Labour Organization

49. INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA. *A More Perfect Union. The UAW Public Review Board; Why, What, How.* Detroit, 1957. Pp. 40.

The Public Review Board of the UAW consists of seven prominent and independent men (six Americans and one Canadian). Its purpose is to decide upon all cases

brought before it by union members or groups who feel that they have been unfairly disciplined, and to deal with "alleged violations of any AFL-CIO ethical practices codes, or any ethical practices codes adopted by the international union".

The Board will make an annual report.

50. THURBER, JOHN NEWTON. *Rubber Workers' History, 1935-1955.* Akron, Public Relations Department, URCLPWA, AFL-CIO, 1956. Pp. 47.

A history of the United Rubber, Cork Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.

Labouring Classes

51. CANADA. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION. *Women in the Canadian Labour Force.* Ottawa, 1957. Pp. 27.

52. CRYSLER, ALFRED COSBY. *Handbook on Canadian Labour Law; a Commentary on the Legislation of Canada and its Provinces and the Decisions of the Courts respecting Labour Relations and Trade Unions.* Toronto, Carswell, 1957. Pp. 373.

Partial Contents: Constitutional Labour and Functions of Courts respecting Labour Relations Boards. Labour Law. Conspiracies or Combinations in Restraint of Trade. Intimidation. Injunctions. Trade Unions. Industrial Standards. Labour Relations. Labour Relations Boards.

53. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *National Employment Services, Belgium.* Geneva, 1957. Pp. 128.

Describes the general administrative organization, function, program and procedures of the Belgian Employment Service and tells how the Employment Service staff is recruited and trained.

54. STEINER, PETER OTTO. *The Economic Status of the Aged,* by Peter O. Steiner and Robert Dorfman. Berkley, University of California Press, 1957. Pp. 296.

"The authors...set out to determine precisely what the labor-force and income status of the population aged 65 or older actually was. Finding the available statistical data inadequate, they arranged with the Bureau of the Census to conduct a special nationwide follow-up survey of persons 65 or older, in connection with the Current Population Survey of April, 1952." This book is based on the data collected by the Survey.

55. U.S. BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING. *Foundry Training Needs, Job Foundries. Data collected...in Cooperation with Representatives of the Foundry Industry presented at the Annual Convention of the American Foundrymen's Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8, 1957.* Washington, 1957. Pp. 18.

This study of skill requirements and training needs in foundries is based on statistical data provided by officials of 101 foundries.

56. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. *They are America; a Report to the American people.* Washington, G.P.O., 1957. Pp. 83.

A pictorial presentation of American working life.

Wages and Hours

57. DUNLOP, JOHN THOMAS. *The Secular Outlook: Wages and Prices*. Berkley, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, c1957. Pp. 17.

Discusses the relationship between wages, prices, and inflation.

58. MANITOBA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. *Statutory Minimum Wages in the Construction Industry in Canada*. Winnipeg, 1957. Pp. 8.

59. PRINTING INDUSTRY COMMITTEE FOR MONTREAL AND DISTRICT. *Weekly Average of the Number of Employees, Hours worked and Wages paid; Quarterly and by Zones; Periods 1951-1956*. Montreal, 1957. Pp. 4.

Miscellaneous

60. BELL, DANIEL. *Work and its Discontents*. Boston, Beacon Press, 1956. Pp. 56.

The author is Labor Editor of *Fortune* and a lecturer in sociology at Columbia University. This book is about the philosophy of work.

61. CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION. *Papers presented at the Annual Meeting, Banff, 1957*. Toronto? Commerce Clearing House? 1957. Pp. 372.

Partial Contents: Recent Developments in the Tort Law of Picketing, by A. W. R.

Carrothers. Labour Relations Committee: Quebec Subsection, by Leon-Mercier Gouin. A study of the Legal Status of Collective Bargaining Agreements in the Common Law Provinces of Canada, by B. Lepkin. Observations following the Decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Tunney v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America et al.*, by C. V. McArthur and W. S. Martin.

62. CURRIE, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM. *The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1957. Pp. 556.

63. DAWSON, ROBERT MACGREGOR. *Democratic Government in Canada*. Rev. ed. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, c1957. Pp. 192.

....a short, descriptive account of Canadian government, national, provincial, and municipal."

64. ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. *The Pulp and Paper Industry in Europe; its Trend from 1950-1955. its Future Prospects*. Paris, 1957. 1 Volume (unpaged)

65. OZANAM, CHARLES. *Associations, syndicats fondations, leur formation et leur fonctionnement*. 3e ed. Paris, Sirey, 1957. Pp. 337.

Deals with the French laws governing associations, trade and professional associations, and foundations.

Automation Should Reduce Possibility of Job Accidents

Automation will eliminate most of the human factor in production operations and thus should reduce the possibility of accidents. Man will no longer need to match his speed with that of the machine, a rhythm resulting in tensions, fatigue, boredom and other circumstances conducive to accidents or retarded production, writes A. V. Raison, Editor of *Occupational Health Review*, quarterly publication of the Department of National Health and Welfare, in the latest issue of the magazine.

As automation progresses, there will be a constant change in the type and character of physical problems, and there is likely to be an increase in the incidence of mental problems.

Of prime importance to management also will be the increase in capital investment per employee, due to the necessity for more extensive training of employees to assume greater responsibility, and higher educational requirements.

Automation, which reduces, or eliminates, contact between man and materials will permit the use of substances formerly con-

sidered too toxic for safe handling, such as radioactive materials, deadly poisonous chemicals, etc.

The operation of automatic machine will necessitate retraining of employees in new operative skills, but this should not pose any serious problems. In most instances this can be done through on-the-job training programs without serious interruption of production schedules. In any case, not much additional training will be required, although operators will need to understand their machines, and how to operate them. But a much higher level of education will be necessary for engineering, maintenance and management personnel to maintain and service complex machinery, cope with production problems, and ensure an intelligent and satisfactory co-operation in the total effort.

Coincident with the decrease in physical injuries and illnesses there is apt to be an increase in the incidence of emotional problems, due to displacement, added responsibility, anxiety over the job, monotony, or other stress-producing situations.

LABOUR STATISTICS

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A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION, WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 14, 1957

(Estimates in thousands)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

—	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<i>The Labour Force</i>							
Both Sexes.....	5,966	112	454	1,688	2,195	1,017	500
Agricultural.....	680	*	57	151	179	275	17
Non-Agricultural.....	5,286	111	397	1,537	2,016	742	483
Males.....	4,488	92	345	1,290	1,802	785	374
Agricultural.....	649	*	56	150	167	259	16
Non-Agricultural.....	3,839	91	289	1,140	1,435	528	358
Females.....	1,478	20	109	398	593	232	126
Agricultural.....	31	*	*	*	12	18	*
Non-Agricultural.....	1,447	20	108	397	581	216	125
All Ages.....	5,966	112	454	1,688	2,195	1,017	500
14-19 years.....	565	15	44	201	180	89	36
20-24 years.....	754	18	59	242	254	128	53
25-44 years.....	2,770	51	200	776	1,033	473	237
45-64 years.....	1,648	25	129	418	635	288	153
65 years and over.....	229	*	22	51	93	39	21
<i>Persons with Jobs</i>							
All status groups.....	5,580	99	407	1,546	2,094	975	459
Males.....	4,139	79	300	1,161	1,516	747	336
Females.....	1,441	20	107	385	578	298	123
Agricultural.....	662	*	53	146	175	271	16
Non-Agricultural.....	4,918	98	354	1,400	1,919	704	443
Paid Workers.....	4,471	84	318	1,263	1,773	637	396
Males.....	3,184	66	225	911	1,241	438	283
Females.....	1,307	18	93	352	532	199	113
<i>Persons Without Jobs and Seeking Work</i>							
Both Sexes.....	386	13	47	142	101	42	41
<i>Persons not in the Labour Force</i>							
Both Sexes.....	5,183	155	449	1,475	1,678	932	494
Males.....	1,053	46	100	267	313	211	116
Females.....	4,130	109	349	1,208	1,365	721	378

* Less than 10,000.

TABLE A-2.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK IN CANADA

(Estimates in thousands)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

	Week Ended December 14, 1957		Week Ended November 16, 1957		Week Ended December 15, 1956	
	Total	Seeking Full-Time Work ⁽¹⁾	Total	Seeking Full-Time Work ⁽¹⁾	Total	Seeking Full-Time Work ⁽¹⁾
Total looking for work.....	410	393	317	301	198	182
Without Jobs.....	386	372	292	279	186	171
Under 1 month.....	145	—	127	—	97	—
1—3 months.....	177	—	113	—	71	—
4—6 months.....	43	—	31	—	11	—
7—12 months.....	15	—	13	—	—	—
13—18 months.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
19—and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked.....	24	21	25	22	12	11
1—14 hours.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—34 hours.....	17	15	19	17	—	—

⁽¹⁾ To obtain number seeking part-time work, subtract figures in this column from those in the "Total" column.

* Less than 10,000.

TABLE A-3.—DESTINATION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS BY REGION

SOURCE: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Period	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C. Yukon N.W.T.	Canada Total	Males
1953 Total.....	4,049	34,294	90,120	27,208	13,197	168,868	91,422
1954 Total.....	3,849	28,419	83,029	26,638	12,292	154,227	84,531
1955 Total.....	3,067	22,117	57,563	15,559	11,840	109,946	56,828
1956 Total.....	3,029	31,396	90,662	17,957	17,930	164,857 ⁽¹⁾	89,541
1957 Total.....	5,092	55,073	147,097	37,172	37,730	282,164	154,226

⁽¹⁾ Total includes 3,883 whose destination is not specified.**TABLE A-4.—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ENTERING CANADA BY OCCUPATIONS**

SOURCE: Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration

	Managerial and Professional	Clerical	Transportation and Communication	Commercial and Financial	Services	Agriculture	Fishing, Trapping, Logging and Mining	Manufacturing and Mechanical and Construction	Labourers	Others	Total Workers
1953 Total.....	10,021	6,339	1,855	3,185	13,766	17,250	879	26,492	10,380	966	91,133
1954 Total.....	9,983	6,775	1,938	2,735	11,974	10,920	763	25,699	13,011	578	84,376
1955 Total.....	8,563	5,775	1,190	2,146	9,588	7,036	514	15,117	7,687	371	57,987
1956 Total.....	10,339	9,492	2,255	3,823	13,800	7,500	1,649	29,264	12,482	435	91,039
1957 Total.....	17,256	16,829	5,254	6,559	17,574	10,838	2,693	54,376	19,471	661	151,511

B—Labour Income

TABLE B-1.—ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities, Transporta- tion, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (including Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1949 Average.....	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 Average.....	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 Average.....	72	272	52	208	178	28	810
1952 Average.....	76	303	63	233	199	32	906
1953 Average.....	73	329	70	282	217	35	976
1954 Average.....	73	323	69	261	239	35	1,000
1955 Average.....	77	342	78	278	256	37	1,068
1956 Average.....	87	379	93	307	283	41	1,190
1956—December.....	96	397	90	327	295	43	1,248
1957—January.....	87	384	76	310	298	42	1,197
February.....	85	389	74	316	299	42	1,205
March.....	77	393	73	317	302	43	1,205
April.....	72	393	83	324	303	43	1,218
May.....	85	397	97	334	313	44	1,270
June.....	96	405	110	343	323	45	1,322
July.....	101	402	109	347	308	45	1,312
August.....	104	403	110	347	325	46	1,335
September.....	103	404	114	347	331	46	1,345
October.....	97	401	116	345	330	46	1,335
November.....	89	397	104R	348R	332	46R	1,316R
December.....	85P	396P	90P	344P	328P	45P	1,288P

R—revised; P—preliminary.

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

Tables C-1 to C-3 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—At December 1, employers in the principal non-agricultural industries reported a total employment of 2,776,521.

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100). (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Year and Month	Industrial Composite ¹				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries	Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Wages and Salaries	
				\$				\$
1947—Average.....	95.7	80.7	84.2	36.19	97.2	80.4	82.6	36.34
1948—Average.....	99.7	93.2	93.2	40.06	100.1	92.6	92.5	40.67
1949—Average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.96	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.97
1950—Average.....	101.5	106.0	104.4	44.84	100.9	106.2	105.1	46.21
1951—Average.....	108.8	125.6	115.5	49.61	108.0	126.1	116.6	51.25
1952—Average.....	111.6	140.3	126.0	54.13	109.3	139.7	127.6	56.11
1953—Average.....	113.4	151.5	133.4	57.30	113.3	152.4	134.2	59.01
1954—Average.....	109.9	151.3	137.1	58.88	107.7	150.0	138.6	60.94
1955—Average.....	112.5	160.1	141.7	60.87	109.3	158.4	144.1	63.34
1956—Average.....	120.1	180.5	149.4	64.18	115.4	175.5	151.2	66.47
1956—Dec. 1	125.7	194.3	153.9	66.11	118.0	185.6	156.4	68.78
1957—Jan. 1	121.4	180.3	148.0	63.58	114.8	171.7	148.8	65.44
Feb. 1	118.6	184.7	155.2	66.66	115.1	182.0	157.3	69.17
Mar. 1	118.1	185.8	156.8	67.36	115.0	182.3	157.6	69.29
Apr. 1	118.0	186.1	157.3	67.56	115.4	184.4	158.9	69.87
May 1	119.4	187.9	156.8	67.37	115.8	184.8	158.7	69.78
June 1	123.5	195.7	157.9	67.82	116.7	186.7	159.0	69.92
July 1	126.6	202.2	159.1	68.33	118.4	190.1	159.6	70.19
Aug. 1	127.6	204.0	159.2	68.41	118.1	189.1	159.1	69.95
Sept. 1	127.6	204.2	159.4	68.48	118.5	189.2	158.7	69.77
Oct. 1	126.9	204.1	160.2	68.84	118.1	189.9	159.9	70.29
Nov. 1	125.2	201.3	160.1	68.79	116.2	188.4	161.2	70.86
Dec. 1	122.5	198.2	161.2	69.24	113.4	186.2	163.1	71.73

¹ Includes (1) Forestry (chiefly logging), (2) Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells, (3) Manufacturing, (4) Construction, (5) Transportation, storage and communication, (6) Public utility operation, (7) Trade, (8) Finance, insurance and real estate and (9) Service, (mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational service).

TABLE C-2.—AREA SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Area	Employment Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars		
	Dec. 1 1957	Nov. 1 1957	Dec. 1 1956	Dec. 1 1957	Nov. 1 1957	Dec. 1 1956
(a) PROVINCES						
Newfoundland.....	128.1	138.8	142.5	61.93	61.42	60.27
Prince Edward Island.....	118.1	126.2	122.2	50.28	49.32	48.29
Nova Scotia.....	99.8	100.8	104.7	57.04	56.79	53.04
New Brunswick.....	101.3	103.1	114.1	56.83	57.65	56.09
Quebec.....	123.0	126.0	127.0	66.61	65.83	63.76
Ontario.....	124.5	125.5	126.0	72.18	71.78	68.62
Manitoba.....	110.9	113.9	111.5	64.28	64.38	61.36
Saskatchewan.....	128.1	132.1	126.6	66.28	66.37	63.40
Alberta (including Northwest Territories).....	161.6	155.3	154.7	71.03	70.19	68.29
British Columbia (including Yukon).....	118.3	126.2	124.0	74.79	74.62	72.34
Canada.....	122.5	125.2	125.7	69.24	68.79	66.11
(b) METROPOLITAN AREAS						
St. John's.....	130.9	131.4	127.7	49.53	49.53	48.29
Sydney.....	95.0	93.1	93.5	71.25	73.52	64.17
Halifax.....	118.0	117.3	123.6	54.81	54.15	51.25
Saint John.....	91.4	95.8	99.8	51.95	52.01	50.22
Quebec.....	111.9	113.8	115.0	57.89	57.43	55.74
Sherbrooke.....	105.8	106.6	112.8	56.89	56.16	56.75
Three Rivers.....	115.2	118.8	120.2	62.81	63.26	61.81
Drummondville.....	74.9	76.2	76.6	57.90	57.82	57.44
Montreal.....	125.9	127.2	126.0	67.35	66.77	64.21
Ottawa—Hull.....	122.3	122.9	123.6	62.00	62.04	58.76
Peterborough.....	103.8	103.9	110.8	75.76	75.48	71.52
Oshawa.....	178.7	172.3	178.5	90.80	86.27	80.47
Niagara Falls.....	118.8	123.3	129.7	76.68	76.85	73.57
St. Catharines.....	120.9	121.7	131.6	78.53	78.40	76.31
Toronto.....	134.7	133.4	132.9	71.84	71.53	68.77
Hamilton.....	112.8	114.5	116.6	74.68	75.02	72.57
Brantford.....	87.5	87.9	88.6	65.05	64.32	62.17
Galt.....	112.5	114.6	112.4	61.50	60.89	60.82
Kitchener.....	116.6	118.7	118.7	64.82	64.42	62.93
Sudbury.....	144.4	145.1	141.5	85.43	85.15	81.10
London.....	121.6	122.0	121.8	64.86	64.28	62.07
Sarnia.....	138.8	139.2	139.4	89.70	86.06	80.96
Windsor.....	92.3	91.3	107.4	75.76	76.31	74.67
Sault Ste. Marie.....	135.0	138.0	134.0	87.00	85.65	83.12
Ft. William—Pt. Arthur.....	120.9	125.5	115.8	72.78	71.85	68.10
Winnipeg.....	108.8	110.6	109.7	61.69	61.29	58.27
Regina.....	126.9	129.5	123.5	62.31	63.06	59.41
Saskatoon.....	133.3	137.1	124.8	61.34	60.80	58.19
Edmonton.....	183.7	187.2	183.9	65.37	66.14	65.15
Calgary.....	159.8	159.9	159.2	67.41	65.62	63.00
Vancouver.....	119.9	121.1	121.9	72.32	72.06	69.38
Victoria.....	121.4	123.6	122.0	67.94	66.34	63.01

TABLE C-3.—INDUSTRY SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

(1949 = 100) (The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Industry	Employment Index Numbers			Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, in Dollars		
	Dec. 1 1957	Nov. 1 1957	Dec. 1 1956	Dec. 1 1957	Nov. 1 1957	Dec. 1 1956
Mining						
Metal mining	128.1	129.2	125.4	86.41	85.61	80.87
Gold	139.0	139.6	130.5	89.54	88.61	83.55
Other metal	76.3	78.9	76.2	72.50	72.84	71.97
Fuels	187.4	198.1	180.9	95.68	94.33	88.06
Coal	111.6	110.0	112.9	84.08	81.69	79.21
Oil and natural gas	62.4	60.8	65.9	67.77	70.28	63.15
Non-metal	291.0	289.6	285.6	96.84	95.73	92.88
	128.7	140.4	140.4	77.21	74.20	73.54
Manufacturing						
Food and beverages	113.4	116.2	118.0	71.73	70.86	68.78
Meat products	111.6	116.9	111.6	63.55	61.54	59.49
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	129.7	128.4	126.8	73.08	72.80	69.59
Grain mill products	100.3	122.9	110.4	54.58	48.97	48.62
Bread and other bakery products	103.4	106.2	104.0	70.51	68.36	65.52
Biscuits and crackers	109.0	110.4	110.1	61.56	60.62	58.22
Distilled and malt liquors	94.7	99.8	93.6	54.14	53.39	49.16
Tobacco and tobacco products	115.1	115.7	116.2	80.16	78.76	74.83
Rubber products	83.9	85.7	108.9	69.58	66.47	57.60
Leather products	107.8	109.9	117.4	73.05	72.05	71.00
Boots and shoes (except rubber)	91.2	89.6	91.3	45.78	44.31	45.69
Textile products (except clothing)	81.7	81.2	88.2	57.63	57.37	55.96
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods	81.7	77.4	89.7	54.21	53.34	54.50
Woolen goods	64.4	66.6	75.2	54.60	53.63	53.52
Synthetic textiles and silk	82.2	84.2	85.0	64.14	64.16	61.46
Clothing (textile and fur)	92.0	94.9	93.8	44.63	44.66	44.45
Men's clothing	97.0	99.1	102.3	43.49	43.81	43.39
Women's clothing	90.8	95.7	88.8	45.15	45.16	44.36
Knit goods	80.5	82.0	82.1	45.12	44.83	45.26
Wood products	100.1	106.1	109.3	61.87	60.97	59.64
Saw and planing mills	97.5	105.2	109.3	63.43	62.40	61.07
Furniture	112.9	116.3	115.2	60.56	60.06	58.90
Other wood products	87.9	91.1	98.8	56.89	55.49	54.10
Paper products	115.8	125.4	123.9	82.76	82.39	81.45
Pulp and paper mills	112.5	125.4	125.3	89.88	88.36	87.81
Other paper products	124.0	125.2	120.4	66.68	67.51	65.05
Printing, publishing and allied industries	121.2	121.4	118.4	75.90	75.45	73.03
Iron and steel products	109.0	111.1	115.4	79.48	79.86	77.41
Agricultural implements	59.5	53.7	51.3	78.22	77.81	73.43
Fabricated and structural steel	170.8	178.9	166.0	82.58	80.95	80.13
Hardware and tools	95.8	96.0	104.9	72.34	72.16	70.89
Heating and cooking appliances	102.5	105.9	109.1	69.99	69.83	66.75
Iron castings	104.2	107.1	111.5	75.67	76.17	74.54
Machinery mfg.	117.1	120.0	129.2	77.03	76.00	75.96
Primary iron and steel	115.9	119.4	126.2	91.15	93.53	87.42
Sheet metal products	103.8	107.5	114.2	75.48	76.24	72.41
Transportation equipment	139.0	138.8	145.9	81.73	79.56	77.45
Aircraft and parts	392.4	397.5	361.7	84.14	82.76	80.89
Motor vehicles	122.8	118.8	142.9	93.16	90.11	86.20
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	108.9	106.9	123.3	78.27	76.93	75.91
Railroad and rolling stock equipment	87.1	88.3	94.8	72.96	71.76	69.73
Shipbuilding and repairing	150.8	151.2	151.7	76.91	72.78	71.21
Non-ferrous metal products	132.9	134.0	135.3	82.87	82.19	77.00
Aluminum products	134.4	137.5	144.8	77.98	77.63	72.56
Brass and copper products	105.9	107.0	109.2	75.91	76.57	72.70
Smelting and refining	162.3	163.1	161.0	90.21	89.09	82.97
Electrical apparatus and supplies	148.2	149.8	158.1	76.72	76.01	74.31
Non-metallic mineral products	132.6	136.5	135.4	74.67	74.50	71.78
Clay products	104.7	107.9	112.5	70.36	69.61	67.47
Glass and glass products	132.7	134.2	133.4	71.71	71.20	70.92
Products of petroleum and coal	136.7	137.5	134.8	103.52	103.20	94.42
Chemical products	134.9	136.3	129.2	81.53	80.94	75.84
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	120.0	120.0	119.1	71.91	71.48	68.00
Acids, alkalis and salts	152.9	153.0	134.4	92.57	91.98	86.15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	113.0	116.8	114.2	62.39	60.86	58.65
Construction						
Building and general engineering	137.1	148.6	142.5	74.77	71.12	70.78
Building	142.6	156.2	153.8	81.80	80.97	77.06
Engineering work	145.2	155.9	160.2	80.25	78.62	76.51
Highways, bridges and streets	137.2	157.4	125.8	88.63	90.66	80.07
Service						
Hotels and restaurants	121.4	124.4	121.0	38.84	38.32	37.36
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	113.6	115.8	111.8	42.49	42.48	40.30
Other service	178.5	180.7	165.9	68.76	67.54	64.46
Industrial composite	122.5	125.2	125.7	69.24	68.79	66.11

Tables C-4 and C-5 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-3. They relate only to wage-earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available whereas Tables C-1 to C-3 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage-earners of the co-operative firms.

TABLE C-4.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners) SOURCE: *Man-hours and Hourly Earnings* (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)		
	Dec. 1, 1957	Nov. 1, 1957	Dec. 1, 1956	Dec. 1, 1957	Nov. 1, 1957	Dec. 1, 1956
Newfoundland.....	39.8	38.8	42.1	160.1	159.0	148.3
Nova Scotia.....	40.5	40.2	40.8	147.1	143.7	134.8
New Brunswick.....	40.9	40.7	42.0	146.6	146.3	140.0
Quebec.....	41.6	41.2	42.8	146.8	146.3	140.0
Ontario.....	40.5	40.2	41.3	172.7	171.8	163.8
Manitoba.....	39.8	40.0	40.7	152.1	152.1	146.4
Saskatchewan.....	40.1	40.0	39.7	173.1	172.2	159.6
Alberta ⁽¹⁾	40.3	39.7	40.7	171.9	170.4	160.1
British Columbia ⁽²⁾	37.4	37.4	38.5	195.8	195.0	185.6

(1) Includes Northwest Territories.

(2) Includes Yukon Territory.

NOTE: Information on hours and earnings by cities is obtainable from *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings* (Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

TABLE C-5.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industry	Average Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Dec. 1 1957	Nov. 1 1957	Dec. 1 1956	Dec. 1 1957	Nov. 1 1957	Dec. 1 1956	Dec. 1 1957	Nov. 1 1957	Dec. 1 1956
	no.	no.	no.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$
Mining									
Metal mining	42.5	42.7	43.1	193.3	190.4	179.0	82.15	81.30	77.15
Gold	43.1	43.2	43.2	201.1	197.9	187.0	86.67	85.49	80.78
Other metal	42.7	43.5	43.3	159.3	157.6	157.5	68.02	68.56	68.20
Fuels	43.2	43.1	43.1	216.9	213.5	199.2	93.70	92.02	85.86
Coal	40.7	41.2	42.6	182.8	181.6	168.9	74.40	74.82	71.95
Oil and natural gas	39.7	40.9	40.9	166.4	165.8	150.8	66.06	67.81	61.68
Non-metal	42.5	41.8	46.0	210.5	208.7	199.6	89.46	87.24	91.82
Manufacturing	43.1	42.5	43.8	173.0	169.6	163.0	74.56	72.08	71.39
Food and beverages	40.6	40.3	41.5	163.5	162.9	155.5	66.38	65.65	64.53
Meat products	40.9	40.3	41.0	141.8	139.2	132.7	58.00	56.10	54.41
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	40.7	40.5	40.5	170.1	170.3	164.1	69.23	68.97	66.46
Grain mill products	39.0	37.9	40.0	120.0	110.3	104.2	46.80	41.80	41.68
Bread and other bakery products	42.6	42.2	42.6	154.7	153.0	144.7	65.90	64.57	61.64
Distilled and malt liquors	39.9	39.3	40.4	185.4	183.6	183.6	73.07	72.15	68.11
Tobacco and tobacco products	40.0	39.0	40.0	160.5	156.3	132.5	64.20	60.96	53.00
Rubber products	41.1	40.8	42.2	167.9	167.0	160.6	69.01	68.14	67.77
Leather products	39.7	38.3	41.0	112.8	112.6	108.0	44.78	43.13	44.28
Boots and shoes (except rubber)	38.9	37.0	40.6	108.4	108.4	104.5	42.17	40.11	42.43
Textile products (except clothing)	42.0	41.8	43.6	123.3	123.2	118.1	51.79	51.50	51.49
Cotton yarn and broad woven goods	40.7	39.9	42.5	122.6	121.7	120.4	49.90	48.56	51.17
Woolen goods	42.4	41.6	44.5	118.2	116.1	110.3	49.27	48.30	49.08
Synthetic textiles and silk	43.6	44.0	45.2	131.8	132.1	124.3	57.46	58.12	56.18
Clothing (textile and fur)	37.4	37.6	39.2	105.8	105.7	103.1	39.57	39.74	40.42
Men's clothing	36.4	36.9	38.5	107.5	107.6	102.9	39.13	39.70	39.62
Women's clothing	35.3	35.4	36.8	110.7	110.3	108.4	39.08	39.05	39.89
Knit goods	40.3	39.8	41.7	100.9	101.3	100.0	40.66	40.32	41.70
Wood products	41.0	40.7	41.9	143.4	142.9	136.9	58.79	58.16	57.36
Saw and planing mills	39.6	39.6	40.4	154.0	152.8	146.3	60.98	60.51	59.11
Furniture	43.3	42.9	44.6	130.8	130.7	126.0	56.64	56.07	56.20
Other wood products	42.5	41.4	43.1	124.0	124.1	117.1	52.70	51.38	50.47
Paper products	41.1	40.8	42.5	187.1	188.8	181.6	76.90	77.03	77.18
Pulp and paper mills	41.2	40.5	42.6	203.0	204.2	195.1	83.84	82.70	83.11
Other paper products	40.7	41.5	42.1	146.9	146.8	140.7	59.79	60.92	59.23
Printing, publishing and allied industries	39.7	39.6	40.4	191.3	190.5	183.0	75.95	75.44	73.93
Iron and steel products	40.6	40.8	42.2	185.8	186.8	177.5	75.43	76.21	74.91
Agricultural implements	39.3	39.1	39.6	183.7	181.5	170.0	72.19	70.97	67.32
Fabricated and structural steel	41.9	41.4	42.3	184.3	182.9	176.9	77.22	75.72	74.83
Hardware and tools	41.0	40.6	42.6	163.7	164.9	158.1	67.12	66.95	67.35
Heating and cooking appliances	40.9	41.3	42.6	160.4	160.1	149.5	65.60	66.12	63.69
Iron castings	39.8	40.3	42.2	179.9	179.8	172.8	71.60	72.46	72.92
Machinery manufacturing	41.9	41.5	43.9	174.0	173.7	167.6	72.91	72.09	73.58
Primary iron and steel	40.0	40.8	41.2	218.6	221.7	206.0	87.44	90.45	84.87
Sheet metal products	39.5	40.3	40.7	178.1	178.5	167.9	70.35	71.94	68.34
Transportation equipment	40.8	39.8	41.1	189.5	188.1	179.2	77.32	74.86	73.65
Aircraft and parts	41.1	40.4	41.8	188.9	188.4	179.5	77.64	76.11	75.03
Motor vehicles	41.8	40.4	42.4	210.2	209.2	193.3	87.86	84.52	81.96
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	39.7	39.1	40.2	185.5	184.4	180.2	73.64	72.10	72.44
Railroad and rolling stock equipment	39.7	39.2	39.6	179.9	179.0	173.2	71.42	70.17	68.59
Shipbuilding and repairing	41.5	39.2	41.1	184.9	182.2	170.2	76.73	71.42	69.95
*Non-ferrous metal products	41.0	40.9	41.2	190.7	189.6	175.8	78.19	77.55	72.43
Aluminum products	42.0	41.9	41.2	159.9	159.0	151.5	67.16	66.62	62.42
Brass and copper products	41.2	41.3	42.1	172.5	175.2	162.0	71.07	72.36	68.20
Smelting and refining	40.6	40.6	40.9	210.6	208.4	192.0	85.50	84.61	78.53
Electrical apparatus and supplies	40.6	40.3	41.4	167.5	166.7	162.7	68.01	67.18	67.07
Heavy electrical machinery and equipment	40.4	40.4	42.1	188.8	188.4	178.8	76.28	76.11	75.27
Radios and radio parts	41.1	38.9	40.4	147.2	146.2	138.8	60.50	56.87	56.08
Batteries	41.8	41.7	41.7	166.5	166.1	161.4	69.60	69.26	67.30
Refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances	40.2	39.5	40.6	171.1	171.4	168.2	68.78	67.70	68.29
Miscellaneous electrical products	40.6	40.9	41.4	153.6	153.9	152.7	62.36	62.95	63.22
Wire and cable	41.1	41.7	42.0	183.3	180.1	177.0	75.34	75.39	74.34
*Non-metallic mineral products	43.2	43.2	43.7	163.4	163.2	156.2	70.59	70.50	68.22
Clay products	42.8	42.7	43.8	153.5	152.1	146.1	65.70	64.95	63.99
Glass and glass products	42.7	42.0	43.4	159.6	160.5	154.6	68.15	67.41	67.10
Products of petroleum and coal	41.6	41.3	39.8	226.9	229.3	211.1	94.39	94.70	84.02
Chemical products	41.0	40.8	41.2	176.7	178.3	163.5	72.45	71.93	67.36
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	41.5	41.3	40.7	135.9	135.6	130.3	56.40	56.00	53.03
Acids, alkalis and salts	41.7	41.4	41.6	204.5	204.5	189.4	85.28	84.66	78.79
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	41.4	40.9	42.1	133.3	131.3	124.7	55.19	53.70	52.50
*Durable goods	40.9	40.6	41.7	177.3	176.6	168.2	72.52	71.70	70.14
Non-durable goods	40.4	40.0	41.3	148.8	148.6	141.5	60.12	59.44	58.44
Construction	41.2	41.4	41.6	177.7	177.0	169.0	73.21	73.28	70.30
Building and general engineering	41.5	41.5	42.0	193.0	191.9	181.4	80.10	79.64	76.19
Highways, bridges and streets	40.5	41.1	40.8	144.5	144.6	137.2	58.52	59.43	55.98
Electric and motor transportation	44.4	44.1	44.6	160.0	160.5	154.2	71.04	70.78	68.77
Service	39.8	39.4	40.1	95.9	95.9	92.0	38.17	37.78	36.89
Hotels and restaurants	39.9	39.4	40.1	95.4	95.4	92.4	38.06	37.59	37.05
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	40.0	39.9	40.8	91.9	92.1	86.5	36.76	36.75	35.29

* Durable manufactured goods industries.

TABLE C-6.—EARNINGS, HOURS AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

SOURCE: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings: Price and Price Indexes D.B.S.

Period	Average Hours Worked Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers (Av. 1949 = 100)		
				Average Weekly Earnings	Consumer Price Index	Average Real Weekly Earnings
	cts.	\$				
Monthly Average 1949.....	42.3	98.6	41.71	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly Average 1950.....	42.3	103.6	43.82	105.1	102.9	102.1
Monthly Average 1951.....	41.8	116.8	48.82	117.0	113.7	102.9
Monthly Average 1952.....	41.5	129.2	53.62	128.6	116.5	110.4
Monthly Average 1953.....	41.3	135.8	56.09	134.5	115.5	116.5
Monthly Average 1954.....	40.6	140.8	57.16	137.0	116.2	117.9
Monthly Average 1955.....	41.0	144.5	59.25	142.1	116.4	122.0
Monthly Average 1956.....	41.1	151.5	62.27	149.8	118.1	126.8
Week Preceding:						
December 1, 1956.....	41.5	155.5	64.53	154.7	120.4	128.5
January 1, 1957.....	41.2*	158.0	65.10*	156.1	120.3	129.8
February 1, 1957.....	40.9	157.5	64.42	154.4	120.5	128.1
March 1, 1957.....	40.9	157.6	64.46	154.5	120.5	128.2
April 1, 1957.....	41.1	158.7	65.23	156.4	120.9	129.4
May 1, 1957.....	40.6	160.0	64.96	155.7	121.1	128.6
June 1, 1957.....	40.5	160.7	65.08	156.0	121.6	128.3
July 1, 1957.....	40.6	161.0	65.37	156.7	121.9	128.5
August 1, 1957.....	40.5	160.4	64.96	155.7	122.6	127.0
September 1, 1957.....	40.6	159.5	64.76	155.3	123.3	128.0
October 1, 1957.....	40.7	160.5	65.32	156.6	123.4	128.9
November 1, 1957.....	40.3	162.9	65.65	157.4	123.3	127.7
December 1, 1957 ⁽¹⁾	40.6	163.5	66.38	159.1	123.1	129.2

NOTE: Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the Consumer Price Index into the average weekly earnings index. (Average 1949 = 100) by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures for January 1, 1957 are 37.9 and \$59.88.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

D—National Employment Service Statistics

Tables D-1 to D-5 are based on regular statistical reports from local offices of the National Employment Service. These statistics are compiled from two different reporting forms, UIC 751: statistical report on employment operations by industry, and UIC 757: inventory of registrations and vacancies by occupation. The data on applicants and vacancies in these two reporting forms are not identical.

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 757)

Period	Unfilled Vacancies*			Registrations for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Date Nearest:						
February 1, 1952.....	14,957	8,736	23,693	275,814	87,011	362,825
February 1, 1953.....	12,235	13,264	25,499	317,723	73,213	390,936
February 1, 1954.....	8,406	9,575	17,981	439,633	103,112	542,745
February 1, 1955.....	8,276	8,604	16,880	483,380	117,651	601,031
February 1, 1956.....	18,180	12,992	31,172	396,642	107,850	504,492
February 1, 1957.....	18,117	12,376	30,493	447,210	112,994	560,204
March 1, 1957.....	14,218	12,694	26,912	474,661	113,489	588,150
April 1, 1957.....	19,523	14,760	34,283	479,539	111,129	590,668
May 1, 1957.....	28,999	18,200	47,199	378,062	96,250	474,312
June 1, 1957.....	28,041	19,163	47,204	226,022	80,973	306,995
July 1, 1957.....	21,843	17,643	39,486	180,521	85,981	266,502
August 1, 1957.....	20,837	14,060	34,897	171,765	84,581	256,346
September 1, 1957.....	14,379	16,047	30,426	171,981	76,446	248,427
October 1, 1957.....	12,792	13,660	26,452	186,599	80,287	266,866
November 1, 1957.....	9,751	11,046	20,797	218,449	86,581	305,030
December 1, 1957.....	13,327	11,209	24,536	327,335	107,201	434,536
January 1, 1958 (1).....	7,450	7,270	14,720	607,217	147,423	754,640
February 1, 1958 (1).....	6,822	7,860	14,682	677,163	167,591	844,754

* Current Vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

**TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT
DECEMBER 31, 1957⁽¹⁾**

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 751)

Industry	Male	Female	Total	Change from	
				November 29, 1957	December 31, 1957
Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping	142	68	210	—	65
Forestry	367	4	371	+	135
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	899	57	956	+	372
Metal Mining.....	562	16	578	+	337
Fuels.....	247	20	267	—	14
Non-Metal Mining.....	33	2	35	+	23
Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits.....	4	1	5	—	1
Prospecting.....	53	18	71	+	27
Manufacturing	1,559	1,025	2,584	—	378
Foods and Beverages.....	105	84	189	—	20
Tobacco and Tobacco Products.....	50	13	63	+	45
Rubber Products.....	7	12	19	—	6
Leather Products.....	98	66	164	+	66
Textile Products (except clothing).....	54	48	102	—	22
Clothing (textile and fur).....	37	424	461	—	14
Wood Products.....	114	51	165	—	53
Paper Products.....	61	29	90	—	5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	97	47	144	—	15
Iron and Steel Products.....	234	59	293	—	206
Transportation Equipment.....	283	26	309	—	85
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	63	33	96	+	6
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	151	63	214	—	54
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	29	14	43	—	8
Products of Petroleum and Coal.....	14	11	25	—	7
Chemical Products.....	115	25	140	—	3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	47	20	67	+	3
Construction	610	33	643	—	304
General Contractors.....	423	19	442	—	137
Special Trade Contractors.....	187	14	201	—	167
Transportation, Storage and Communication	316	148	464	—	126
Transportation.....	229	62	291	—	112
Storage.....	16	11	27	+	3
Communication.....	71	75	146	—	17
Public Utility Operation	84	21	105	—	19
Trade	880	893	1,773	—	1,027
Wholesale.....	323	191	514	—	25
Retail.....	557	702	1,259	—	1,002
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	424	398	822	—	17
Service	2,462	4,624	7,086	—	9,181
Community or Public Service.....	185	1,081	1,266	—	117
Government Service.....	1,817	289	2,106	—	8,442
Recreation Service.....	53	25	78	—	47
Business Service.....	180	201	381	+	37
Personal Service.....	227	3,028	3,255	—	612
GRAND TOTAL	7,743	7,271	15,014	—	10,610
				—	19,633

(1) Preliminary—Subject to revision.

Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX AS AT JANUARY 2, 1958⁽¹⁾

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 757)

Occupational Group	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations for Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and managerial workers.....	1,311	816	2,127	8,074	1,697	9,771
Clerical workers.....	1,631	1,739	3,370	16,772	34,272	51,044
Sales workers.....	706	420	1,126	6,942	11,891	18,833
Personal and domestic service workers..	382	3,435	3,817	41,066	23,301	64,367
Seamen.....	8	.....	8	7,310	20	7,330
Agriculture and fishing.....	138	6	144	16,575	862	17,437
Skilled and semiskilled workers.....	2,203	641	2,844	287,672	38,007	325,679
Food and kindred products (inc. tobacco).....	21	5	26	2,318	906	3,224
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	34	477	511	8,162	25,522	33,684
Lumber and lumber products.....	247	.....	247	41,184	315	41,499
Pulp, paper (inc. printing).....	28	4	32	1,702	632	2,334
Leather and leather products.....	83	30	113	2,433	1,986	4,419
Stone, clay and glass products.....	12	.....	12	1,084	114	1,198
Metalworking.....	180	.....	180	28,558	1,848	30,406
Electrical.....	102	10	112	4,044	2,140	6,184
Transportation equipment.....	11	.....	11	6,130	84	6,214
Mining.....	112	.....	112	3,289	.....	3,289
Construction.....	336	.....	336	83,619	7	83,626
Transportation (except seamen).....	241	9	250	47,945	158	48,103
Communications and public utility.....	22	.....	22	1,282	6	1,288
Trade and service.....	61	74	135	6,078	2,447	8,525
Other skilled and semiskilled.....	634	27	661	35,417	1,397	36,814
Foremen.....	28	5	33	6,432	436	6,868
Apprentices.....	51	.....	51	7,995	9	8,004
Unskilled workers.....	1,071	213	1,284	222,806	37,373	260,179
Food and tobacco.....	58	32	90	9,042	10,579	19,621
Lumber and lumber products.....	89	19	108	30,961	1,055	32,016
Metalworking.....	59	4	63	13,852	1,014	14,866
Construction.....	365	.....	365	107,951	.....	107,951
Other unskilled workers.....	500	158	658	61,000	24,725	85,725
Grand Total.....	7,450	7,270	14,720	607,217	147,423	754,640

(1) Preliminary—subject to revision.

(2) Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-4.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT JANUARY 2, 1958

(SOURCE: U.I.C. 757)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies(1)			Registrations			
	(1) January 2, 1958	Previous Month November 28, 1957	Previous Year January 3, 1957	(1) January 2, 1958	Previous Month November 28, 1957	Previous Year January 3, 1957	
Newfoundland	94	104	340	29,038	11,898	16,973	
Corner Brook.....	5	2	5,617	2,478	3,299		
Grand Falls.....	3	6	2,696	1,478	1,646		
St. John's.....	91	93	20,725	7,942	12,028		
Prince Edward Island	75	119	80	6,125	1,936	3,741	
Charlottetown.....	59	133	3,527	1,185	2,369		
Summerside.....	16	16	2,598	751	1,372		
Nova Scotia	752	846	687	31,293	16,373	18,764	
Amherst.....	3	4	1,423	724	1,042		
Bridgewater.....	6	6	2,582	822	1,314		
Halifax.....	397	407	6,180	4,332	3,668		
Inverness.....	8		1,165	432	567		
Kentville.....	11	29	3,179	1,496	2,214		
Liverpool.....	14	23	840	427	484		
New Glasgow.....	33	70	4,418	1,883	2,171		
Springhill.....			1,085	695	821		
Sydney.....	220	238	4,801	2,654	3,399		
Truro.....	6	16	2,330	1,376	1,401		
Yarmouth.....	54	53	3,240	1,532	1,683		
New Brunswick	406	746	898	39,658	20,073	22,953	
Bathurst.....	5	20	6,880	2,023	3,799		
Campbellton.....	24	27	2,778	1,450	1,505		
Edmundston.....	11	14	2,890	1,350	1,541		
Fredericton.....	73	89	2,474	1,454	1,604		
Minto.....	2	3	853	650	692		
Moncton.....	173	239	314	10,957	5,037	6,333	
Newcastle.....		6	3,913	1,818	2,206		
Saint John.....	105	318	3,360	3,077	2,513		
St. Stephen.....	3	5	2,527	1,701	1,508		
Sussex.....	8	21	859	491	549		
Woodstock.....	2	4	2,167	1,022	700		
Quebec	3,009	3,505	11,659	239,274	124,031	132,707	
Asbestos.....	12	80	19	1,211	597	691	
Beauharnois.....	21	23	1,802	855	834		
Buckingham.....	31	15	1,190	783	929		
Causapscal.....	55	59	3,037	1,369	1,116		
Chandler.....		3	3,146	860	1,340		
Chicoutimi.....	35	51	2,208	1,565	1,093		
Dolbeau.....	27	14	2,051	1,269	539		
Drummondville.....	32	42	3,429	1,681	1,992		
Farnham.....	6	12	2,050	898	790		
Forestville.....	13	82	1,833	648	526		
Gaspé.....		4	2,415	639	1,122		
Granby.....	22	30	3,486	1,484	2,402		
Hull.....	24	57	4,169	2,754	3,337		
Joliette.....	60	39	5,737	2,956	3,238		
Jonquière.....	24	37	2,451	1,683	1,358		
Lachute.....	9	8	1,493	567	904		
La Malbaie.....	4	3	2,415	1,012	1,584		
La Tuque.....	13	23	1,327	1,215	671		
Lévis.....	63	58	5,657	2,293	3,172		
Louisville.....	12	24	2,299	827	885		
Magog.....	1		1,028	644	692		
Maniwaki.....	23	3	1,200	793	412		
Matane.....	7	4	3,508	1,339	1,212		
Mégantic.....	3	1	1,648	828	816		
Mont-Laurier.....	55	10	1,024	537	654		
Montmagny.....	12	53	3,374	1,552	1,960		
Montreal.....	1,394	1,474	3,840	74,703	42,326	42,186	
New Richmond.....	15	6	3,628	939	1,445		
Port Alfred.....	1	6	1,552	534	866		
Quebec.....	288	325	581	17,841	9,907	12,973	
Rimouski.....	48	67	5,662	2,479	2,330		
Rivière du Loup.....	25	25	6,521	2,849	2,815		
Roberval.....	3	1	1,587	981	496		
Rouyn.....	67	66	3,996	3,006	1,077		
Ste. Agathe.....	36	62	1,316	673	706		
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	33	44	1,473	662	971		
Ste. Thérèse.....	21	29	3,084	1,253	1,719		
St. Georges Est.....	10	29	4,077	1,709	1,825		
St. Hyacinthe.....	23	34	4,443	1,429	2,175		
St. Jean.....	34	34	2,585	1,259	1,642		
St. Jérôme.....	22	29	3,376	1,200	1,762		
Sept Îles.....	55	65	547	1,601	662	910	
Shawinigan Falls.....	6	10	54	5,483	3,240	3,173	
Sherbrooke.....	62	105	115	6,222	3,860	3,784	
Sorel.....	61	83	60	3,337	1,384	2,285	
Thetford Mines.....	41	45	71	2,159	1,079	1,645	
Trois-Rivières.....	115	119	203	6,698	3,882	4,537	

TABLE D-4.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT JANUARY 2, 1958

(SOURCE: U.I.C. 757)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽¹⁾			Registrations		
	January 2, 1958	Previous Month	Previous Year	January 2, 1958	Previous Month	Previous Year
		November 28, 1957	January 3, 1957		November 28, 1957	January 3, 1957
Quebec—Con.						
Val d'Or.....	15	19	217	2,816	2,199	985
Valleyfield.....	17	18	87	3,505	1,536	1,674
Victoriaville.....	26	25	154	4,645	2,092	3,242
Ville d'Alma.....	27	44	314	2,998	1,592	1,215
Ontario	6,163	8,597	11,355	230,981	140,798	130,164
Arnprior.....	5	3	48	873	344	404
Barrie.....	21	10	40	1,345	937	1,023
Belleville.....	2	17	40	2,302	1,349	1,429
Bracebridge.....	113	43	24	1,472	863	949
Brampton.....	11	4	44	1,301	694	581
Brantford.....	48	59	44	3,892	2,821	2,302
Brockville.....	29	10	46	630	340	465
Carleton Place.....	3	5	7	553	235	404
Chatham.....	24	129	38	3,699	2,051	2,072
Cobourg.....	1	2	11	1,371	739	755
Collingwood.....	3	5	12	1,225	541	751
Cornwall.....	100	150	144	3,739	2,047	2,503
Fort Erie.....	15	11	16	793	501	494
Fort Frances.....	10	13	27	732	575	284
Fort William.....	93	130	502	2,975	1,650	1,413
Galt.....	30	29	139	2,141	1,525	949
Gananoque.....	2	1	2	555	299	316
Goderich.....	8	8	28	1,119	537	636
Guelph.....	38	59	85	2,611	1,457	1,445
Hamilton.....	339	444	728	17,958	11,600	9,186
Hawkesbury.....	20	17	17	1,330	655	927
Ingersoll.....	11	24	54	985	654	564
Kapuskasing.....	1	15	124	949	1,148	269
Kenora.....	9	12	88	1,069	737	446
Kingston.....	92	78	114	2,113	1,404	1,370
Kirkland Lake.....	37	30	55	1,548	1,103	643
Kitchener.....	42	75	79	5,649	2,363	2,848
Leamington.....	16	19	24	2,062	1,042	997
Lindsay.....	7	3	26	816	395	583
Listowel.....	13	22	32	629	384	366
London.....	305	1,159	573	6,957	4,143	4,217
Long Branch.....	50	45	127	4,950	2,697	2,528
Midland.....	6	11	15	1,534	699	1,283
Napanee.....	5	6	3	926	529	689
Newmarket.....	25	33	16	1,255	764	680
Niagara Falls.....	54	216	120	2,982	2,025	1,738
North Bay.....	6	8	53	2,793	1,607	1,124
Oakville.....	62	74	178	1,037	603	431
Orillia.....	13	18	31	1,332	804	779
Oshawa.....	25	65	85	4,029	3,190	2,503
Ottawa.....	1,602	1,708	2,060	6,059	4,392	4,462
Owen Sound.....	15	17	68	3,222	1,513	2,416
Parry Sound.....	1	2	3	483	275	410
Pembroke.....	66	94	198	2,397	1,550	1,533
Perth.....	15	22	21	944	488	767
Peterborough.....	206	31	45	3,516	2,518	2,311
Picton.....	13	14	7	794	412	650
Port Arthur.....	103	83	285	5,106	3,888	2,027
Port Colborne.....	8	10	16	1,115	677	550
Prescott.....	22	17	22	1,517	626	1,087
Renfrew.....	5	10	24	922	494	737
St. Catharines.....	51	141	110	6,706	3,187	3,069
St. Thomas.....	35	31	105	1,419	895	734
Sarnia.....	61	74	69	2,775	1,740	2,587
Sault Ste. Marie.....	262	281	473	3,006	1,854	942
Simcoe.....	70	29	11	1,779	992	943
Sioux Lookout.....	9	2	42	305	232	126
Smiths Falls.....	3	4	2	621	373	422
Stratford.....	10	11	15	1,569	785	748
Sturgeon Falls.....	2	4	4	1,401	878	836
Sudbury.....	440	359	332	4,901	3,541	1,586
Timmins.....	40	78	161	2,562	1,956	1,135
Toronto.....	1,107	1,942	2,876	50,427	33,244	30,530
Trenton.....	28	56	55	1,296	708	885
Walkerton.....	33	21	23	899	392	530
Wallaceburg.....	6	8	6	1,037	565	693
Welland.....	8	22	109	3,121	2,138	1,331
Weston.....	142	157	163	2,769	1,808	1,810
Windsor.....	93	296	176	19,526	9,622	9,999
Woodstock.....	13	11	35	1,656	914	962
Manitoba	1,128	3,204	2,263	29,424	18,762	20,440
Brandon.....	120	215	202	2,866	1,577	1,791
Dauphin.....	6	8	30	1,943	1,010	1,068
Flin Flon.....	12	32	122	300	253	162
Portage la Prairie.....	34	64	41	1,478	832	1,013

TABLE D-4.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND REGISTRATIONS AT JANUARY 2, 1958

(SOURCE: U.I.C. 757)

Office	Unfilled Vacancies ⁽²⁾			Registrations		
	(1) January 2, 1958	Previous Month November 28, 1957	Previous Year January 3, 1957	(1) January 2, 1958	Previous Month November 28, 1957	Previous Year January 3, 1957
Manitoba—Con.						
The Pas.....	55	12	8	328	212	142
Winnipeg.....	901	2,873	1,851	22,509	14,878	16,264
Saskatchewan.....						
Estevan.....	35	35	55	537	329	264
Moose Jaw.....	89	109	255	1,642	1,007	1,284
North Battleford.....	26	41	37	1,967	1,072	1,110
Prince Albert.....	35	59	115	2,731	1,603	1,592
Regina.....	171	155	259	5,301	2,916	3,981
Saskatoon.....	116	99	159	4,634	2,597	3,127
Swift Current.....	20	39	69	1,089	565	804
Weyburn.....	43	39	34	606	295	335
Yorkton.....	39	47	67	3,355	1,657	2,139
Alberta.....						
Blairmore.....	2	10	50	583	349	334
Calgary.....	524	1,046	983	8,783	6,689	5,917
Drumheller.....	4	10	33	521	298	268
Edmonton.....	778	727	1,178	16,193	10,676	8,315
Edson.....	31	20	211	673	454	260
Lethbridge.....	86	104	132	2,923	1,652	2,586
Medicine Hat.....	130	197	96	1,386	980	1,173
Red Deer.....	37	73	59	1,524	1,123	914
British Columbia.....						
Chilliwack.....	927	4,575	2,150	95,299	66,493	56,018
Courtenay.....	29	27	47	2,632	1,656	2,254
Cranbrook.....	4	8	18	2,505	1,418	1,870
Dawson Creek.....	11	24	5	2,122	649	848
Duncan.....	9	19	45	1,360	897	391
Dunlop.....	11	23	54	2,173	728	1,315
Kamloops.....	12	11	31	2,163	1,314	1,146
Kelowna.....	20	18	13	2,143	1,231	1,456
Kitimat.....	12	13	89	651	579	338
Mission City.....	5	13	44	1,942	1,121	1,458
Nanaimo.....	12	20	21	3,047	1,593	1,963
Nelson.....	15	13	15	1,729	1,052	1,252
New Westminster.....	107	150	131	12,375	7,730	6,214
Penticton.....	2	10	7	2,192	1,000	1,922
Port Alberni.....	12	9	16	2,205	1,665	1,545
Prince George.....	49	77	144	3,524	2,947	1,680
Prince Rupert.....	18	36	80	2,729	1,603	1,198
Princeton.....				692	330	548
Trail.....	18	8	20	1,299	803	796
Vancouver.....	418	3,914	1,070	38,618	32,204	21,954
Vernon.....	12	17	4	2,884	1,453	1,968
Victoria.....	137	147	254	5,740	4,074	3,521
Whitehorse.....	14	18	42	574	446	381
Canada.....						
Males.....	14,720	24,536	33,224	754,640	434,536	436,163
Females.....	7,450	13,327	19,784	607,217	327,335	343,956
	7,270	11,209	13,440	147,423	107,201	92,207

(1) Preliminary subject to revision.

(2) Current vacancies only. Deferred vacancies are excluded.

TABLE D-5.—PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

(SOURCE: Form U.I.C. 751)

1952—1957

Year	Total	Male	Female	Atlantic Region	Quebec Region	Ontario Region	Prairie Region	Pacific Region
1952.....	980,507	677,777	302,730	84,640	251,744	320,684	207,569	115,870
1953.....	993,406	661,167	332,239	76,913	259,874	342,678	201,670	112,271
1954.....	861,588	545,452	316,136	67,893	209,394	277,417	175,199	131,685
1955.....	953,576	642,726	310,850	67,619	222,370	343,456	178,015	142,116
1956.....	1,046,979	748,464	298,515	68,522	252,783	379,085	210,189	136,400
1957.....	877,704	586,780	290,924	59,412	215,335	309,077	185,962	107,918

TABLE D-6.—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES OCTOBER 1, 1957 TO DECEMBER 31, 1957

(Source: U.I.C. 751)

Industry	Newfoundland				Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Casual			
	Reg.	Notified	Transf.	Casual	Reg.	Notified	Transf.	Casual	Reg.	Notified	Transf.	Casual	Reg.	Notified	Transf.	Casual	Reg.	Notified	Transf.	Casual	Reg.	Notified	Transf.	Casual
Agriculture	1	577	282	10	15	118	90	7	343	65	66	8	247	544	275	238	64	1,962	1,191	555	153	92	91	
Forestry					1	134	75	36	102	64	11	1	2,311	1,824	3	256	576	473	18	7				
Fishing and Trapping						3	3			1			1				1				8	5		
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	65	54																						
Metal Mining.....	65	54																						
Fuels.....																								
Non-Metal Mining.....																								
Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits.....																								
Prospecting.....																								
Manufacturing	23	12	2	118	85	110	1	1,146	301	126	35	291	183	49	7	12,861	9,484	702	251	17,692	12,945	2,416	306	
Foods and Beverages.....	2	56	26	28	126	86	27	1	85	50	13	13	980	795	13	13	43	5	2,052	1,521	378	45		
Tobacco and Tobacco Products.....																								
Rubber Products.....																								
Leather Products.....																								
Textile Products (except clothing).....																								
Clothing (textile and fur).....																								
Wood Products.....	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Paper Products.....	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	9	5	3	3	12	5	1	1	1	15	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	13	17	3		
Iron and Steel Products.....					265	183	50	24	18	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	14	14	31		
Transportation Equipment.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....																								
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....																								
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....																								
Products of Petroleum and Coal.....	5	2	2	1	28	4	21	1	12	4	19	7	3	2	6	3	2	559	487	18	179	66		
Chemical Products.....																								
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	2	1	1	1	50	50	80	1	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		

Construction	131	5	11	90	78	11	592	340	178	39	1,310	950	167	48	8,231	6,417	756	504	13,848	10,706	1,670	658			
General Contractors.....	120	87	5	64	59	5	11	408	255	109	35	986	758	91	36	5,976	4,416	636	454	10,383	8,214	1,084	626		
Special Trade Contractors.....	11	8	2	26	19	6	.....	184	85	69	4	324	192	76	12	2,355	2,001	120	50	3,485	2,492	586	32	
Transportation, Storage and Communication.	14	5	7	290	75	209	.....	202	80	102	.....	193	141	40	1	6,751	1,238	5,001	11	3,593	1,701	1,412	17
Transportation.....	11	2	7	283	75	204	.....	170	57	97	.....	172	127	34	1	6,221	1,088	4,957	8	2,627	1,282	1,007	11
Storage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	240	219	6	
Communication.....	3	3	3	.....	7	5	.....	30	18	5	.....	9	4	10	1	60	44	106	39	489	179	186	.....	
Public Utility Operation	5	3	6	4	25	10	4	2	2	2	102	56	16	1	564	281	57	18
Trade	137	32	1	535	202	330	.....	1,308	860	271	2	823	498	197	4	6,333	4,506	729	20	13,017	8,776	2,259	49	
Wholesale.....	52	21	1	225	40	269	.....	423	166	215	2	263	104	110	.....	1,707	1,039	279	5	3,989	1,923	1,062	11
Retail.....	85	61	9	162	61	61	.....	886	694	56	.....	560	391	87	4	4,828	3,467	450	15	9,528	6,883	1,197	38
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	11	6	2	13	7	2	139	72	7	1	92	48	6	928	601	28	5	1,734	1,019	107	8
Service	711	491	60	404	236	134	4	2,862	1,494	960	44	2,348	1,271	576	13	16,984	9,079	4,763	94	30,336	16,251	8,138	96	
Community or Public Service.....	15	7	4	43	34	6	.....	215	121	54	.....	155	67	44	.....	1,217	804	59	1	2,551	1,617	378	17
Government Service.....	583	452	1	125	111	10	1	1,249	941	179	41	975	838	43	11	3,314	2,805	288	21	11,049	7,614	798	29		
Recreation Service.....	8	2	6	2	2	2	.....	29	12	7	.....	12	6	5	.....	308	113	90	.....	610	372	233	4
Business Service.....	7	7	2	12	5	6	3	5	39	4	2	18	6	2	1	1,037	522	238	4	1,614	865	232	13		
Personal Service.....	98	28	49	222	84	112	1	1,312	381	716	1	1,121	288	481	11,108	4,745	4,098	68	14,502	5,883	6,497	33	
Totals	1,098	749	106	12	2,033	969	706	32	6,901	4,079	1,692	471	5,336	3,284	1,657	321	55,798	33,679	12,250	1,217	84,560	33,304	16,610	1,404	
Men	855	591	98	11	1,559	677	638	31	4,569	2,738	1,333	463	3,371	2,239	668	321	36,674	22,215	8,274	1,132	54,689	34,218	11,719	1,283	
Women	244	158	8	1	1,474	292	148	1	2,532	1,341	559	8	1,955	1,045	389	19,124	11,161	3,976	85	29,871	19,686	4,891	121		

(1) Current and deferred vacancies reported during the period.

TABLE D-6.—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES OCTOBER 1, 1957 TO DECEMBER 31, 1957

(SOURCE: U.I.C. 751)

Industry	Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada				
	Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements				
	Vacancies Reg- ular	Trans- fers out	Reg- ular	Trans- fers out	Vacancies Reg- ular	Trans- fers out															
Agriculture	220	179	20	3	576	444	24	.....	1,440	1,154	145	1	570	217	327	1	6,072	3,898	1,334	827
Forestry	11	7	2	1	22	17	1	.....	243	145	7	1	511	9	.....	1	3,911	3,096	83	266
Fishing and Trapping	2	2	4	103	71	2	.....	1,327	475	18	9	146	114	17	6	4,134	1,850	69	132	
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	342	166	6	4	87	58	1	1	90	24	5	66	66	6	6	1,976	644	111	118		
Metal Mining	316	149	8	4	1	1	1	1	956	322	14	3	51	38	16	1	1,582	1,176	138	38	
Fuels	12	12	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Non-Metal Mining	10	7	2	1	11	8	1	1	275	123	5	5	6	5	1	1	99	170	12	2	
Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits Prospecting	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	275	123	4	4	3	3	1	1	301	142	7	1	
Manufacturing	2,153	1,378	507	91	522	313	113	5	1,569	926	302	7	2,753	1,910	312	21	39,128	28,137	4,639	633	
Foods and Beverages	385	220	1	1	226	155	37	.....	298	147	7	517	517	1	1	4,322	4,322	3,565	511	
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	167	97	7	1	1	1	1	1	485	371	1	2	
Rubber Products	30	16	6	13	5	2	1	1	1	8	6	1	22	12	4	1	1,132	669	208	121	
Leather Products	44	33	16	18	18	14	1	1	10	17	10	3	501	26	12	1	1,916	1,565	975	411	
Textile Products (except clothing)	414	328	28	124	58	19	34	10	61	44	10	1	100	68	1	1	597	3,768	1,251	181	
Clothing (Textile and fur)	290	143	124	10	10	19	34	10	159	108	16	1	1,000	778	122	1	3,456	2,551	478	38	
Wood Products	99	62	13	10	10	19	34	10	40	27	3	1	145	84	8	2	1,942	1,278	278	16	
Paper Products	151	87	53	25	10	1	1	1	1	48	31	12	1	181	127	1	1	2,660	1,498	976	24
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	267	175	80	50	40	8	1	1	212	123	65	1	176	108	26	5	4,978	3,577	572	974	
Iron and Steel Products	119	93	7	33	25	2	1	1	181	127	24	1	250	153	34	4	4,637	3,523	373	112	
Transportation Equipment	34	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	7	45	28	2	1,325	937	112	142	
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	46	32	7	23	15	6	1	1	15	12	1	1	10	40	27	2	1	1,984	1,408	172	133
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	61	23	34	23	15	6	2	1	128	85	22	1	55	34	9	1	1,174	1,033	211	131	
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	37	32	10	36	1	2	1	1	57	20	10	1	27	10	10	1	321	149	361	2	
Products of Petroleum and Coal	81	32	36	14	14	7	8	1	98	35	6	1	42	26	9	1	1,647	954	377	19	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	92	70	3	13	9	3	1	1	26	17	3	1	41	24	12	1	1,488	1,137	161	13	
Construction	1,677	1,413	145	70	1,404	1,049	295	5	2,465	1,988	356	34	2,143	1,510	522	92	31,991	24,546	4,106	1,472	
General Contractors	1,222	1,039	91	66	990	775	175	1	1,594	1,310	1,067	1	1,617	1,154	1,041	93	23,341	18,146	8,807	1,153	
Special Trade Contractors	454	374	54	44	294	120	1	1	871	679	149	1	1,256	1,168	1,050	9	8,805	6,500	1,288	1,153	

Transportation, Storage and Communication

Transportation.....	629	338	131	1	426	199	138	730	342	164	780	492	190	9	13,608	4,692	7,394	39		
Transportation.....	514	272	90	1	273	132	100	558	251	118	581	359	139	4	11,410	3,615	6,753	24		
Storage.....	83	33	41	1	73	28	34	105	48	42	93	56	38	4	902	458	384	10		
Communication.....	32	33	33	1	80	30	4	105	43	4	106	77	13	1	1,206	499	257	5		
Public Utility Operation.....	80	35	2	.....	93	33	9	.....	54	38	6	143	79	25	3	1,074	511	119	22	
Trade.....	2,583	1,186	1,136	1	1,722	950	603	3	2,720	1,449	1,001	3,581	2,080	1,225	5	33,011	20,589	7,781	85	
Wholesale.....	1,358	573	604	1	505	218	241	1	1,053	450	385	955	534	238	2	10,115	5,128	3,527	21	
Retail.....	1,225	613	532	1	1,217	732	350	2	1,717	993	516	2,626	1,486	987	3	22,806	15,461	4,254	64	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	308	181	26	.....	228	153	35	.....	417	252	20	485	274	41	1	4,355	2,613	264	15	
Service.....	5,886	3,460	1,796	1	4,062	2,176	1,071	7	9,360	4,526	2,659	20	12,331	9,159	1,922	23	85,284	48,143	22,073	302
Community or Public Service.....	2,425	243	74	1	337	168	84	2	1,279	438	92	13	615	416	65	5	6,852	3,005	860	38
Government Service.....	2,538	2,433	33	1	424	1,161	54	1	3,203	2,501	143	4	6,973	6,618	140	5	31,363	25,032	1,908	113
Recreation Service.....	104	28	61	1	153	24	19	1	87	47	16	92	60	22	1	1,364	663	459	4	
Business Service.....	213	126	126	5	173	19	19	1	476	215	116	1	411	224	111	1	4,081	2,168	753	26
Personal Service.....	2,606	510	1,623	1	2,070	725	895	4	4,315	1,230	1,992	2	4,240	1,841	1,575	12	41,627	15,775	18,008	121
Totals.....	13,891	8,345	3,770	80	9,158	5,336	2,291	22	20,375	11,295	4,678	72	23,454	16,334	4,356	162	222,534	138,034	47,877	3,793
Men.....	8,820	5,887	1,721	79	5,629	3,447	1,482	18	12,249	7,038	2,876	49	12,386	8,888	2,511	136	140,600	87,968	31,173	3,223
Women.....	5,271	2,448	2,049	1	3,539	1	3,539	4	8,126	4,237	1,802	23	11,068	7,446	2,073	26	81,994	50,066	16,704	270

(1) Current and deferred vacancies reported during the period.

E—Unemployment Insurance

TABLE E-1.—BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY PROVINCE, DECEMBER 1957

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Estimated Average Number of Beneficiaries Per Week (in thousands)	Number Commencing Benefit on Initial and Renewal Claims	Weeks Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid \$
Newfoundland.....	8.8	5,941	35,057	779,842
Prince Edward Island.....	1.8	2,300	7,086	138,393
Nova Scotia.....	15.4	10,471	61,589	1,189,680
New Brunswick.....	16.8	12,856	67,387	1,405,259
Quebec.....	118.1	92,849	472,262	9,869,969
Ontario.....	113.3	84,599	453,016	10,094,590
Manitoba.....	15.9	13,159	63,438	1,335,786
Saskatchewan.....	10.0	8,735	40,170	872,383
Alberta.....	17.0	13,972	68,197	1,491,946
British Columbia.....	51.9	36,406	207,810	4,749,103
Total, Canada, December 1957.....	369.0	281,288	1,475,992	31,926,951
Total, Canada, November 1957.....	227.4	135,407	909,783	18,989,040
Total, Canada, December 1956.....	155.0	114,218	619,902	12,528,015

TABLE E-2.—CLAIMANTS HAVING AN UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER IN THE “LIVE FILE” ON THE LAST WORKING DAY OF THE MONTH, BY DURATION, AND SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE POSTAL, BY SEX AND PROVINCE, DECEMBER 1957

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province and Sex	Duration on the register (weeks)								Percentage Postal	December 31, 1956 total claimants
	Total claimants	2 or Less	3-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	Over 20		
Canada.....	744,248	319,333	153,893	125,604	58,413	31,671	17,988	37,296	37.6	398,244
Male.....	604,798	266,856	128,816	103,837	46,232	23,013	12,489	23,555	40.4	315,220
Female.....	139,450	52,527	25,077	21,767	12,181	8,658	5,499	13,741	25.3	83,024
Newfoundland.....	26,668	15,438	3,782	3,285	1,791	903	565	904	81.3	14,883
Male.....	25,708	15,118	3,635	3,113	1,699	837	528	778	82.4	14,264
Female.....	960	320	147	172	92	68	37	126	53.4	619
Prince Edward Island.....	5,773	2,907	1,687	643	224	124	64	124	79.9	3,016
Male.....	5,022	2,581	1,478	568	168	92	50	85	81.4	2,529
Female.....	751	326	209	75	56	32	14	39	69.4	487
Nova Scotia.....	31,652	14,075	6,051	4,530	2,520	1,581	868	2,027	57.4	18,539
Male.....	28,252	12,889	5,480	4,092	2,195	1,312	703	1,621	59.5	16,308
Female.....	3,400	1,206	591	438	325	269	165	406	40.6	2,231
New Brunswick.....	38,021	16,386	8,134	6,251	3,087	1,492	866	1,805	69.4	20,130
Male.....	33,298	14,598	7,226	5,497	2,574	1,226	650	1,427	70.8	16,908
Female.....	4,723	1,688	908	754	513	266	216	378	59.4	3,222
Quebec.....	237,628	109,362	48,359	38,721	16,537	9,249	4,935	10,465	37.5	127,881
Male.....	191,262	89,934	40,326	31,914	13,110	6,659	3,372	5,947	41.0	98,885
Female.....	46,366	19,428	8,033	6,807	3,427	2,590	1,563	4,518	23.2	28,986
Ontario.....	228,909	93,311	47,834	35,514	17,896	11,326	7,558	15,466	24.5	114,138
Male.....	173,568	72,903	37,959	27,359	13,055	7,797	9,419	5,419	25.4	84,148
Female.....	55,341	20,412	9,875	8,155	4,841	3,529	2,482	6,047	21.6	29,990
Manitoba.....	20,403	11,703	6,401	6,326	2,133	1,012	487	1,341	34.9	18,086
Male.....	23,682	9,522	5,375	5,325	1,615	658	305	882	39.8	14,074
Female.....	5,721	2,181	1,026	1,001	518	384	182	459	14.9	4,012
Saskatchewan.....	20,240	8,223	4,671	4,327	1,674	525	271	549	55.3	12,279
Male.....	17,485	7,223	4,208	3,834	1,379	355	175	311	58.3	10,397
Female.....	2,755	1,000	463	493	295	170	96	238	36.0	1,882
Alberta.....	33,273	13,113	7,228	7,270	2,903	1,073	605	1,081	36.0	18,359
Male.....	28,692	11,673	6,387	6,300	2,412	747	413	760	37.2	15,849
Female.....	4,581	1,440	841	970	491	326	192	321	28.8	2,510
British Columbia.....	92,681	34,861	19,746	18,737	9,648	4,336	1,769	3,534	32.4	50,963
Male.....	77,829	30,335	16,762	15,835	8,025	3,330	1,217	2,325	33.2	41,858
Female.....	14,852	4,526	2,984	2,902	1,623	1,056	552	1,209	28.3	9,105

TABLE E-3.—INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCE, DECEMBER 1957

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Province	Claims filed at Local Offices			Disposal of Claims and Claims Pending at End of Month			
	Total*	Initial	Renewal	Total Disposed of†	Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit	Pending
Newfoundland.....	19,262	17,003	2,259	11,094	8,548	2,546	10,941
Prince Edward Island.....	4,572	4,027	545	3,768	3,452	318	1,121
Nova Scotia.....	20,698	15,582	4,816	15,292	13,287	2,005	8,032
New Brunswick.....	24,813	20,102	4,711	20,488	17,334	3,154	7,493
Quebec.....	164,234	117,631	46,603	133,735	116,255	17,480	55,913
Ontario.....	153,598	104,955	48,643	128,671	114,138	14,533	46,632
Manitoba.....	18,119	13,859	4,260	15,996	14,027	1,969	5,362
Saskatchewan.....	13,522	10,660	2,862	11,323	9,656	1,667	4,660
Alberta.....	21,083	15,422	5,661	19,626	17,088	2,538	7,667
British Columbia.....	59,312	44,367	14,945	49,827	42,553	7,274	20,102
Total, Canada, December 1957.....	499,213	363,908	135,305	409,820	356,338	53,482	167,923
Total, Canada, November 1957.....	249,108	156,256	92,852	217,608	189,446	48,162	78,530
Total, Canada, December 1956.....	265,230	193,607	71,623	202,519	176,512	26,007	114,774

* In addition, revised claims received numbered 31,991.

† In addition, 30,126 revised claims were disposed of. Of these, 2,741 were special requests not granted and 1,020 were appeals by claimants. There were 5,836 revised claims pending at the end of the month.

TABLE E-4.—ESTIMATES OF THE INSURED POPULATION UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT (REVISED)

SOURCE: Report on Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, D.B.S.

Beginning of Month of:	Total	Employed	Claimants
1956—December.....	3,875,000	3,659,600	215,400
1957—January.....	3,929,000	3,530,800	398,200
February.....	3,982,000	3,436,000	546,000
March.....	3,987,000	3,414,600	572,400
April.....	3,963,000	3,404,200	558,800
May.....	3,808,000	3,434,400	373,600
June.....	3,828,000	3,577,700	250,300
July.....	3,892,000	3,687,500	204,500
August.....	3,921,000	3,715,200	205,800
September.....	3,925,000	3,716,300	208,700
October.....	3,918,000	3,691,500	226,500
November.....	3,913,000	3,645,000	268,000
December*.....	4,011,900	3,608,600	403,300

* Preliminary.

F—Prices

TABLE F-1.—TOTAL AND MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1949=100)

Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Total	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household operation	Other Commodities and Service
1951—Year.....	113.7	117.0	114.4	109.8	113.1	111.5
1952—Year.....	116.5	116.8	120.2	111.8	116.2	116.0
1953—Year.....	115.5	112.6	123.6	110.1	117.0	115.8
1954—Year.....	116.2	112.2	126.5	109.4	117.4	117.4
1955—Year.....	116.4	112.1	129.4	108.0	116.4	118.1
1956—Year.....	118.1	113.4	132.5	108.6	117.1	120.9
1956—December.....	120.4	117.5	133.5	108.6	118.6	122.9
1957—January.....	120.3	117.1	133.6	107.6	119.0	123.1
February.....	120.5	117.2	133.8	107.4	119.1	123.8
March.....	120.5	116.4	134.0	108.2	119.5	124.2
April.....	120.9	116.7	134.0	108.5	119.4	126.1
May.....	121.1	116.7	134.2	108.5	119.2	126.3
June.....	121.6	117.7	134.8	108.4	119.1	126.5
July.....	121.9	118.2	135.1	108.4	119.6	126.5
August.....	122.6	120.2	135.3	108.2	119.7	126.9
September.....	123.3	121.9	135.6	108.3	119.8	127.1
October.....	123.4	121.7	135.9	108.7	120.1	127.4
November.....	123.3	120.2	136.3	109.8	120.5	127.7
December.....	123.1	118.8	136.7	109.9	120.6	128.4
1958—January.....	123.4	119.4	136.6	108.8	120.8	129.1

TABLE F-2.—CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY 1958
(1949 = 100)

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Total			Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities and Services
	January 1957	December 1957	January 1958					
(1) St. Johns, Nfld.....	107.7	109.8	110.2	107.4	111.3	101.9	108.5	119.6
Halifax.....	118.6	121.1	120.7	113.8	130.9	114.0	124.3	126.8
Saint John.....	121.2	123.4	123.5	117.3	134.7	116.9	121.2	132.2
Montreal.....	120.6	123.4	123.8	123.9	140.8	105.9	118.3	127.9
Ottawa.....	121.4	124.2	123.9	118.0	144.3	111.8	117.9	130.5
Toronto.....	123.1	126.1	127.0	118.3	152.8	112.2	121.5	132.9
Winnipeg.....	118.8	121.6	121.9	119.2	129.8	114.5	117.1	128.1
Saskatoon-Regina.....	117.1	120.1	120.3	117.5	119.7	119.1	121.9	123.2
Edmonton-Calgary.....	117.2	120.0	119.9	116.0	122.9	115.7	120.0	126.0
Vancouver.....	122.1	123.9	124.3	119.1	134.8	111.4	132.0	127.7

* N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in prices over time in each city and should not be used to compare actual levels of prices as between cities.

(1) St. Johns Index on the base June 1951 = 100.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1957,
JANUARY 1958‡

Date	Number of Strikes and Lockouts		Approximate Number of Workers		Time Loss	
	Commencing During Month	In Existence	Commencing During Month	In Existence	In Man-Days	Per cent of Estimated Working Time
1958*						
January.....	23†	23	9,364†	9,364	169,880	0.18
1957						
December.....	2	18	225	7,327	152,935	0.16
January.....	24†	24	7,477†	7,477	52,680	0.06

* Preliminary figures.

† Strikes uncompleted at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

‡ The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, JANUARY 1958, INVOLVING 100 OR MORE WORKERS

(Preliminary, Subject to Revision)

Employer(s)	Union(s)	Approximate Number of Workers	Date Began (1)	Date Terminated or Lapsed	Approximate Time Loss man-Days		Major Issue(s)	Major Term(s) of Settlement
					January	To Date		
<i>In progress prior to January 1958</i>								
FISHING— Fisheries Association of B.C. (7 Firms) Vancouver, B.C.	United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, No. 44*.	700	Oct. 27 1957	.....	18,200	57,750	Prices offered by companies for herring.	
MINING— Other— Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd., Windsor and Hansport, N.S.	Nova Scotia Quarry Workers' Union, No. 294, CLC.	300(2)	Oct. 31 1957	.....	7,800	23,550	Wages, hours, union security and fringe benefits.	
MANUFACTURING— *Pulp and Paper— Industrial Relations Bureau, (Six firms, Nine Divisions), British Columbia.	International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and United Paper Makers and Paper Workers, various locals, AFL-CIO/CLC.	5,565	Nov. 14 1957	.....	122	4	Wages.	
<i>Commencing in January 1958</i>								
LOGGING— T.S. Woolliness & Co. Ltd., South Porcupine, Ont.	Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union No. 2895, of the United Brotherhood of Car- penters and Joiners of North America, AFL-CIO/CLC.	205	Jan. 16	Jan. 18	500	500	Union security and working con- ditions.	Return of workers pending negotiations.
MINING— Coal— Dominion Coal Co., No. 16 Colliery, New Waterford, N.S.	United Mine Workers of Am- erica, District 26, No. 4326, IND.	1,014	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	1,015	1,015	Wages and work assignment.	Return of workers, fur- ther negotiations.
MANUFACTURING— Food— Société Coopérative Agricole du Canton de Granby, Granby, Que.	National Catholic Syndicate of the Granby Cooperative Employees.	123(2)	Jan. 27	.....	615	615	Wages and a renewal of agree- ment.	

Electrical Apparatus and Supplies and Standard Telephones and Cables, Montreal, Que.	National Federation of Metal Trades, CCCL.	140	Jan. 9	.....	2,240	2,240	Wages.
Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, No. 504.	160	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	480	480	Seniority rights.
Miscellaneous Manufacturing—A. G. Spalding Bros., Brantford, Ont.	International Woodworkers of America, No. 233, AFL-CIO/CLC.	170	Jan. 3	Jan. 6	170	170	Suspension of union president, conciliation in progress.
Construction	International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, AFL-CIO/CLC.	500	Jan. 3	.....	12,500	12,500	Jurisdictional dispute between unions and wages.
* Various pipeline contractors (Five Contractors and Three sub-contractors) of Port Arthur, Kapuskasing and Hearst, Ont.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18, AFL-CIO/CLC.	150	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	150	150	Wages, negotiations in progress.
Hamilton Construction Association and Builders Exchange, Hamilton, Ont.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18, AFL-CIO/CLC.						Return of workers.

* These strikes terminated early in February details will be carried in next report. They are Pulp and Paper Industrial Relations Bureau in British Columbia, which terminated February 4, 1958 and Various Pipeline Contractors, Port Arthur, Kapuskasing and Hearst, Ontario which terminated February 5, 1958.
 (†) 43 indirectly affected; (‡) 12 indirectly affected.

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